



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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18 October 1991

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Chad

Rights League Concerned for Alleged Coup Plotters

LD1710232991 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The French ambassador in Ndjamenas was able to meet Bada Abbas, who appeared to him to be in good health. The Chadian League for Human Rights is worried about the fate of those still under detention or who have disappeared and maintain that the toll of the clashes these past few days is reportedly 150 dead. Here are the details from League President (Enoch John Dong), interviewed by Ndjamenas correspondent Chrisophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin recording] [(Dong)] There have been six summary executions; some would even appear to have been tortured. Their limbs were broken before they were killed. There are also mass burial sites. Most of these victims are civilians who were the victims of acts which look like the settling of scores.

[Boisbouvier] Have there been many arrests?

[(Dong)] Arrests, yes. Quite a few people have found themselves, in some cases more than 70 at a time, in three meter cells. According to our information, some were unable to bear these conditions for one day and died of asphyxiation.

[Boisbouvier] Are some people still under arrest?

[(Dong)] We are still looking into this as many families have yet to find those who have gone missing. These people are either [words indistinct] or they were quite simply liquidated. [end recording]

Congo

Government To Withhold Civil Servants Salaries

AB1410170191 Dakar PANA in English 1633 GMT
14 Oct 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Oct (ACI/PANA)—The Congolese Government has threatened to withhold the October salaries of the 12,000 civil servants recruited between December 1990 and June 1991. A statement issued by the minister of labour, Francois Guimby, asserted that the former government used unlawful means to employ them. The minister said that the measure was part of the exercise to reduce the 80,000-person strong civil service, which is viewed by the World Bank and the IMF as being too large. Other measures to be undertaken by the transition government include the restructuring of big state-owned enterprises such as the Communication Agency, the National Energy Company and the Oil Company.

Meanwhile, the affected workers have reportedly started to hold protest meetings. They were expected to hold a major gathering at Poto Poto Square in Brazzaville on

Monday. A group of 2500 unemployed youths are also putting pressure on the government to dismiss from the civil service all those found guilty of fraudulent acts so as to create job opportunities for them.

President, Premier, HCR Chairman Review Events

AB1810090791 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] The political and social situation in Congo has been examined at the highest level. For the first time since the end of the national conference, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Prime Minister Andre Milongo, and Monsignor Ernest Kombo, chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic [HCR], met yesterday to review current issues in the country. Lucien Leonard Nzoungou has the details from Brazzaville:

[Begin recording] At a meeting held in the president's office, the three personalities urgently examined the major problems confronting the nation. Concerning political issues, the three personalities, who—it should be stressed—do not usually meet due to the demands of Congolese democracy, (?reviewed) the present situation marked by conflicts over competence of officials.

In regard to economic matters, the problem concerning the Ogooue Mining Company, COMILOG, was again discussed. Too much talking is harmful, and digging too deeply is [words indistinct]. Indeed, Congo has suffered from that, following the uncontrolled statements by Transport Minister Jacques Okoko on the responsibility for the Mvougounti train accident that claimed more than 100 lives. COMILOG has been declared responsible for the accident, and Gabon, which is chairing the company, has preferred to interrupt its train services in Congo. Now, the Congolese authorities are anxious to open negotiations with their Gabonese counterparts to seek a solution. It is in this regard that a government delegation will go to Libreville shortly. COMILOG workers, who have been observing a work stoppage, continue to threaten the government.

In regard to social matters, the problem of the 10,000 civil servants who were recruited fraudulently during the deliberations of the national conference was raised and will be discussed in private.

This Wednesday's meeting certainly constituted a significant step toward finding a solution in the days ahead. [end recording]

Let us add that the meeting followed the allegations by the opposition parties that Monsignor Kombo was planning to carry out a constitutional coup d'etat by seeking to create a fourth transitional institution.

Equatorial Guinea

Mbasogo's Independence Anniversary Address

AB1610094691 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea
Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Address to the nation by Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo on 12 October 1991 in Malabo on the country's 23d independence anniversary—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Equatorial Guineans: On celebrating the 23d anniversary of our glorious national independence, which was snatched from the colonial power on 12 October 1968, I first would like to send my very warm greetings of peace and liberty to the sovereign people of Equatorial Guinea. During those 23 years, they consolidated their status as an independent country and contributed, among other things, to developing their own personalities. The national independence constitutes, for our people, the recovery of all their political, economic, social, and cultural rights which they had always been systematically denied by the colonial system. This is why, in celebrating the people's victory over colonialism today, I hope, on behalf of all Equatorial Guineans, that joy and happiness will prevail on this occasion marking the birth of our fatherland and the recognition of all our rights denied us for more than two centuries.

National rights are not privileges that we can simply enjoy because we were born in Equatorial Guinea or because we acquired the Equatorial Guinean nationality. What is rather important is that all Equatorial Guineans have the duty and the obligation to defend Equatorial Guinea and the rights that it confers on us. The best way to defend our nation is to preserve our own national or cultural identity, which distinguishes us among all other nations in the world. [passage omitted]

Today we are celebrating the 23d anniversary of the creation of Equatorial Guinea, a period to enable us to thoroughly review our experience as a nation and as a sovereign and independent state. Thus we note that during that 23 years as a nation, Equatorial Guinea recorded many failures and successes which should serve as a basis for thinking and evolving new programs.

On celebrating the anniversary of 12 October 1968, the day our country achieved its national independence, we remember the colonial regime under which the people could not exercise their individual and collective rights and liberties. We also remember 1968 as the time when the people had their (legitimate) hopes frustrated and there were historic events detrimental to the nation's development, namely the systematic human rights violations. Indeed, that situation contributed progressively to the destruction of Equatorial Guinea. After those two periods, which lasted until 1979, the people were presented with a new political program which emphasized the respect for human values and rights. That program was based on democratic actions aimed at recognizing

the people's right to participate in the national development efforts and to elect their leaders. It was also based on freedom of expression, movement, residence, and on other prerogatives that the Constitution confers on human beings.

Those three periods of national life, namely the colonial period, the dictatorial regime, and the present period of human freedoms, should make the Equatorial Guinean people think before initiating their democratic process based on a multiparty system. The failures and successes of those three periods should constitute the guideline for the future of a multiparty system in Equatorial Guinea. [passage omitted]

Today, democratic changes are in the news with development programs for the people, but those changes should neither constitute an obstacle to development nor contribute to destroying recognized values in our societies. Our conviction is based essentially on the respect for the national entity and the defense of its integrity, including all national rights recognized for the citizens. In addition, we shall defend internal order to encourage the progress, development, and welfare of the people. We should try to be permanently vigilant to foil the maneuvers of our nation's enemies who are seeking to undermine our harmonious development. We should assume the responsibility to develop the country through our own efforts by ignoring the views of people with no sense of honor when our country's defense is at stake.

The current political events in Africa make us believe that those eternal enemies, who do not want peace, order, and progress in Africa, are behind the premature and disorderly democratic changes which do not at all take into account the realities of our countries. Those events are taking place when the major problem is developing the national economy and consolidating the cultural and intellectual level of the people. The country's democratic development should take place simultaneously with development of the national economy so that democracy is not a simple political theory but rather a reality that implies the optimal harnessing and use of our national resources. In this regard, in pursuing our tentative democratic system, we have given special preference to the economic system of free enterprise, the development of which will result immediately in political liberalism in the country.

The people should realize that for positive democratic development, the country should necessarily fulfill certain development conditions in the economic, sociocultural, technical, and scientific fields in order to avoid the wrong use of democratic freedoms. We are confident that the countries and international organizations which assist Equatorial Guinea will increase their cooperation at this moment so that our country can fulfill the conditions for economic and sociocultural development, which will help us to achieve the harmonious development of the multiparty system in our country.

The economic struggle between underdeveloped and industrialized countries has helped the industrialized countries to strengthen their barriers against our raw materials, and to increase prices of manufactured products in the international market instead of defending economic equality. Similarly in addition to this economic inequality, democratic changes are recommended along with formulae which only increase the traditional conflicts existing among African peoples, such as tribal, regional, ethnic, and interest-related conflicts, thereby, sowing political confusion instead of contributing to the economic development necessary for guaranteeing the progress development, and welfare of the people. [passage omitted]

In view of all that, we recommend to the noble Equatorial Guinean people not to easily accept the changes taking place very far away from our borders, the winds of which are already blowing in our country. We should be cautious and examine those changes carefully in order to adopt what is best for us. In view of its own cultural heritage, and because of its own true realities, Equatorial Guinea needs to be treated in a special way. In addition, we should take into account the present situation of peace and (?openness) prevailing in our country. Since the beginning of the political change on 3 August 1979 which marked an end to the prevailing dictatorship, the people have been working in true harmony with state institutions to ensure peace, welfare, and internal order. [passage omitted]

In accordance with the will and desire expressed by the people, the national government has approved short-, medium-, and long-term programs based on openness and political pluralism, which were presented to the people on (?3) October by the National Assembly. These programs will help define the functioning of political parties in the country before the end of the present legislature. The time frame is rather sufficient for political groups to organize themselves carefully in order to make themselves known to the people. This is why I call on all to respect these programs which will guarantee (?greater security) for the political parties, state's institutions, individual and legal entities, as well for social and state property. Those programs are as follows: Concerning the short-term one, the government will promulgate a package of laws that will allow other political parties to contribute democratically to determining national policy, strengthening the citizens' political will, and increasing their participation in politically representative institutions. This first stage will include the revision of the Constitution which will shortly be put to referendum to enable the people to ratify it freely as it is the unique guarantor of national sovereignty.

The revision of the Constitution will be followed by the promulgation of other public liberty laws, which will encourage and (?increase) the contributions of the citizens and political parties to the country's democratic life. Those laws are the political parties law, the amnesty law for the Equatorial Guineans who committed political offenses, the meeting and public demonstrations

law, the associations law. Others are the electoral law, the press and printing law, the trade unions law, and other necessary legal instruments regulating public freedoms such as decrees necessary for guaranteeing the normal development of political pluralism.

Concerning the medium-term program, the government will facilitate the positive participation of the political parties in the setting up of elective bodies of representatives by the end of the present legislature. This period will be used to help prepare the people for the multiparty system, particularly, the politicians. This will help avoid the destabilization of the state and the repetition of past mistakes.

The long-term program, which concerns cultural and political activities during the implementation of the short- and medium-term programs, will help define and ensure the political training of the country. This training should be ensured in a democratic atmosphere, which will not threaten social peace. This program will end with the working out of a law on presidential elections according to the democratic experience (?acquired so far.)

We have started implementing the programs with the (?revision) of the Constitution, which will bring very important innovations for the development of political pluralism in the country. The recognition of various political parties, the separation of powers, a joint government headed by the president of the Republic as head of state and the prime minister of head of government, will lay the foundations necessary for the development of democracy.

The modification of the Constitution has been studied carefully by the appropriate bodies within the present (?administration), which followed all the suggestions and desires expressed at the first national extraordinary congress of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea held recently in Bata on 2 through 6 August. That congress constitutes the foundation for the democratic development that we intend to introduce in the society. In this regard, we call on the Equatorial Guinean people to massively approve the constitutional reform which is the (?fruit) of their own will. [passage indistinct]

Opposition Reacts to Speech

AB1610110591 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] The Equatorial Guinean opposition has taken a firm stand against the Malabo Government. The Union for Democracy and Social Development [UDDS], an opposition movement headed by Antonio Sibacha, has denounced the ambiguity of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo's democratic process. The UDDS condemned President Obiang Nguema's inability to fix a date for the implementation of this short-, medium-, and long-term program announced in a nationwide radio and television address on the evening of 11 October, on the occasion of the 23d independence anniversary of Equatorial Guinea.

While stating its strong attachment to nonviolence, the UDDS called for the restoration of direct dialogue between the government and the opposition in order to reach a consensus on the democratization of the country.

Rwanda

Prime Minister Receives EC-ACP Delegation

EA1710131591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Swahili 1415 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Excerpt] The EC-African Caribbean Pacific [ACP] parliamentary delegation today met the prime minister, the minister of planning, and the minister in the president's office in charge of defense and security. Our colleague, Kabendera Shinani, has more:

[Shinani] The EC-ACP parliamentary delegation which arrived in country yesterday continued its visit today. At 1000 the delegation visited the minister of justice, Mr. Sylvestre Nsanzimana, at his office. Mr. Sylvestre Nsanzimana was recently appointed the country's prime minister. The delegation met Mr. Nsanzimana in his capacity as the minister of justice.

Prime Minister Sylvestre Nsanzimana first welcomed the delegation members and subsequently briefed them on the functioning of the Ministry of Justice. He said that despite the fact our country has been forced into a war by the rebels since October last year, our country has made tremendous progress in the field of justice. He informed them that our nation is currently revising its Constitution which has made it possible to launch the multiparty system. Five parties have already been operating freely and openly. A law governing the parties has also been instituted.

Concerning human rights, the minister informed the delegation that our country is at the forefront, and that it is among the nations associated with the launching of the OAU human rights charter. He said that only one year ago our prisons had 16,000 detainees, and that today only 5,000 of them remained. With the recent presidential amnesty, only 1,800 prisoners will remain in all the country's jails.

On political detainees, the minister said that 15 people were detained, all in relation with the invasion of 1 October 1990. The 15 people had been sentenced to death but a presidential pardon reduced the sentence to life imprisonment. The recent presidential pardon is likely to put them in an even better situation. The minister informed the delegation that although the death penalty was in force in the country, the penalty had not been applied since 1982.

Concerning the judiciary, the minister said that the courts enjoyed freedom in the country, and that the accused has the right to call in a lawyer from anywhere in

the world. He cited as an example a recent case in which lawyers came from Belgium, Italy, Zaire, and Burundi. [passage omitted]

Opposition Cited on Prime Minister's Appointment

EA1610171591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] The Democratic Republican Movement, the Social Democratic Party, and the Liberal Party, grouped within their Committee of Consultations, held a news conference at the Diplomats Hotel late yesterday afternoon. Unlike other meetings of this sort with the press, the news conference was attended by many people, of whom only the representatives of diplomatic missions were invited. The purpose of the news conference was to explain the position of these three opposition political parties on the appointment of a prime minister, Mr. Sylvestre Nsanzimana, by the president of the Republic on 12 October.

The three parties took issue with the procedure followed by the head of state. They said that the only prime minister they could accept and whose government they might join is one appointed with the approval of the registered political parties, with the exception of the Christian Democratic Party which, they said, had not yet started its activities in the field although it had been registered like the other parties.

PDC Opposes Other Parties

EA1610193091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Swahili 1415 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] does not support the position of other political parties in the country, namely the Democratic Republican Movement, the Social Democratic Party, and the Liberal Party. [passage omitted] According to the PDC, the president acted in accordance with the existing national Constitution. The PDC feels that it was illegal for the said parties' leaders to oppose the decision to appoint the prime minister by a president who was popularly elected.

Radio To Broadcast Throughout Africa, Mideast

AB1510135591 Paris AFP in French 0629 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Kigali, 14 Oct (AFP)—Radio Rwanda will soon use a 100-kilowatt shortwave transmitter which will enable it to broadcast throughout Africa and the Middle East, Ferdinand Nahimana, the director of the Rwandan Information Office said today. This state-owned station, which was, up to now, using a 50-kilowatt transmitter, will also launch a second station for French, English, and Swahili-speaking listeners, Mr. Nahimana added.

Zaire

Tshisekedi-led 'Crisis Government' Announced

LD1410223891 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1925 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] 14 October 1991: Etienne Tshisekedi's crisis government was finally announced following the fourth meeting at N'sele between President Mobutu Sese Seko and the prime minister. [passage omitted]

Relaxation could be read on the prime minister's face as he left the presidential meeting:

[Begin recording] [Tshisekedi] Once again, a government is in place. That is why you see me smiling again, because things had to conclude in the country's interest. A new government of 22 portfolios is ready. As you know, it is a crisis government. We wanted to symbolize this with a small number of portfolios. Our determination is to ensure real austerity in running and managing the country. [passage omitted]

Something else that characterizes the team is that it is a team of technical experts. Before the democratic legislative elections we wanted the team to be made up more of technical experts. In this way, the politicians will have the opportunity to organize themselves, to stand in the elections. The people, through these elections, will decide the leaders of tomorrow. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] Can you give us the composition, Mr. Prime Minister?

[Tshisekedi] I want to leave it up to my adviser to read out the names of the different ministers who will work with me.

[Unidentified adviser] We have:

Interior	Mathieu Bosunga Loombe
Foreign Affairs	Buketi Bukayi
Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Roger Gisanga
National Defense, Territorial Security, and War Veterans	Nghanda Nzambo ko Atumba
Finance and Investment	Faustin Birindwa
Planning and Supplies	Ifefa Mandji
Economy and Small and Medium-sized Businesses	Fernand Tala Ngai
Budget	Baudouin Kabisi
Transport and Communications	Noel Mbala Nkondi
Trade and Industry	Paul Kapita Shabangi
Public Works, Urban Development, and Housing	Mutombo Kyamakosa
Land and Mines	Mukenge Ndibu
Energy	Robert Kakwata wa Kakwata
Agriculture, Livestock Breeding, Forestry and Fisheries	Paul Bandoma

Posts, Telephones, and Telecommunications	Kiro Kimathe
Environment and Tourism	Tharcisse Loseke Nembalembe
National Education and Scientific Research	Jean-Claude Biebie
Culture and the Arts	Bula Paluku
Health, Family, and Social Affairs	Pierre Lumbi
Civil Service	Denis Bazinga
Labor and Social Security	Mbumb Musong
Youth, Sports and Leisure	Joseph Pombolingi

There you are; there are 22 of them.

[Unidentified correspondent] Can you tell us the next stage after the publication of the new government, Mr. Prime Minister?

[Tshisekedi] Yes, but I do not know. I am leaving it up to the president's director to propose to us the swearing-in ceremony. Myself, I do not know. I prefer not to be too precise yet. It must be discussed with the president. I would like to stress that although the various ministers who are part of the government have been proposed by the various parties that are part of the country's active forces, I would like to say that from today, those ministers are members of the transitional government and do not belong to any party. They are there in the service of the people and national unity, which we are urging most deeply. National concord, which we are urging most deeply, must be symbolized by the solidity of the government that I will lead in the national interest. [end recording]

New Government Ministers Sworn In

LD1610124291 Kinshasa OZRT Television Network in French 0950 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Report from Kinshasa by unidentified correspondent on the swearing-in of the new government—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] We are going to cover this ceremony minute-by-minute for you, live from the Marble Palace. And we are thus now witnessing the arrival of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and his entry into the Marble Palace for the ceremony. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording of unidentified official] In accordance with Order No. 91/241 of 30 September 1991 and No. 91/258 of 14 October 1991, the members of the government present here have been appointed prime minister and ministers, respectively. In this capacity they are invited to proceed to swear the constitutional oath. We thank you for your kind attention. [end recording]

There you are, as I told you this is in fact going to come down to the signing of the oath which we will read to you shortly. Here then is the prime minister who is putting his signature at the bottom of this document which it

must be said is a historic one. [passage omitted] [video shows ministers, prime minister signing document]

Tshisekedi Says National Conference To Resume

EA1610110791 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Zaire's sovereign national conference: The proceedings of the national conference's plenary session will resume before the end of this week, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi announced yesterday to many opposition Sacred Union sympathizers and combatants who went to congratulate him at his Limete residence on the formation of his 22-member crisis government. For the prime minister, these 22 ministers, who come from all political horizons in the country, must speak a single language—that of curbing the crisis—and not the languages of the parties to which they belong. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Receives EC Ambassadors

EA1710204591 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] Today Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba received ambassadors of the EC countries based in Kinshasa at Government Hall. The Netherlands ambassador, who was also the spokesman for the delegation, said they had gone to congratulate the prime minister on his appointment. At the same time they wanted to know his government's objectives and assess how to develop relations between EC countries and Zaire.

The Netherlands ambassador also indicated that resuming bilateral cooperation would take effect as soon as the government of public salvation establishes its program.

Spokesman Appointed; Satellite Service Created

LD1210095291 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1859 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Maître Kisimba Ngoy has been appointed spokesman for the presidency. The decree promoting him to this post was signed today by the president of the Republic.

Another decree allowing the creation and organization of a public service called the Zaire network of telecommunications by satellite, in brief, REZATELSAT, was also signed on 30 September 1991 by the president of the Republic.

Offices of Opposition Newspapers Ransacked

AB1610204691 Paris AFP in French 1309 GMT
16 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Oct (AFP)—The offices of the Zairian opposition daily, ELIMA, were ransacked by unknown persons last night, the Zairian national radio reported. The plundering committed at the newspaper's offices and printing plant resulted in damage estimated at 20 million Belgian francs (3.3 million French francs). ELIMA and SALONGO were the two government dailies in Zaire until the restoration of multiparty politics in April 1990. ELIMA then switched over to the opposition, while SALONGO remained close to the Popular Movement for Renewal (MPR, former sole party).

Last week, the offices of the UMOJA weekly, also an opposition paper, were also ransacked by unknown persons.

Government Condemns Ransacking

EA1710132091 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] Informed about the destruction and looting of the printing houses of ELIMA newspaper in Kinshasa, the government condemns this act of vandalism and has asked the new minister of national defense, territorial security, and war veterans to fully elucidate this affair with [words indistinct] during the handing over of office.

Ethiopia

Eritrean Government on Postponement of Referendum

EA1810103891 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Statement issued by the Provisional Government of Eritrea on 16 October—place not given]

[Excerpts] After the total liberation of Eritrea, many questions were raised, and many remarks and speculations made on the issue of the referendum. As is known, the process of drawing up plans in regard to that issue is under way. As the referendum is the only legal way to ascertain the right to self-determination of the Eritrean people, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has, since its declaration on the referendum, issued additional statements, and the provisional government has also elaborated on the issue on different occasions.

Since there have been some innocent misunderstandings and misrepresentations from some corners, it is good, in order to avoid unnecessary mistakes, to recall that the provisional government considers as its prime responsibility the need to remind all concerned groups of this referendum.

It is no secret that the Eritrean people had been questioning the reason for a referendum. Why should we not declare independence? After all, we achieved our liberation through our struggle and sacrifice. For various acceptable and understandable reasons, some questions are unclear in the minds of the people, but we can say that the people have understood, and are fully satisfied about the referendum and its postponement for two years.

But the people have questions not only about the basic concepts of the referendum, but also about its technical implementations. The right answers are being given, and the appropriate study is under way. The problem is not with the Eritrean people, who have the right and who are the decisive factor on the issue of the referendum, but the problem is with those who are worried about and who oppose the issue of the referendum.

The core question of the issue is the right to self-determination of the Eritrean people. For those people who are aware, the question is: Do you accept the right to self-determination of the Eritrean people or not? As is clear to all, no individual or force will oppose it if he really believes in democracy and justice.

All the same, even those who do not believe in the right to hold a referendum have not said so loudly. If there are any who say, or want to say they do not believe in it, they are those who lost the war and who want to make war on and oppress the Eritrean people. [passage omitted]

In their concern, they say: We are brothers; we love you and we do not want you to be separated.

It is useless to entice the people with these cheap politics, since the Eritrean people learned all about this through the ruthless colonial oppression. Ethiopians and other foreigners who call themselves defenders of unity but who, in reality, want to enslave the Eritrean people have been trying to influence us by saying that the Eritreans do not need freedom. They ask: How democratic is the provisional government? Does it allow a multiparty system? Does it allow those forces who want unity to organize and agitate? Does it respect human rights? What is the guarantee for the correct implementation of the referendum?

It is amazing to question the Eritrean people and the provisional government on the implementation of rights and democracy, while they do not believe in the right of the Eritrean people and its freedom to decide. To convince people that the Provisional Government of Eritrea is not democratic they had been making propaganda about its early stages, but the objectives of the evil propaganda were clear to the Eritrean people and other observers. [passage omitted]

Some innocently predict that the Eritrean people might vote for unity with oppression, and those groups who want to hinder or divert the choice of the Eritrean people for freedom have deliberately not stopped concocting their persuasive evil plans to achieve their objectives. [passage omitted]

However, if there is any innocent who thinks that the Eritrean people might change their views in the coming two years, then he can be forgiven for his ignorance. It must be noted that those who want to strangle the wishes of the Eritrean people by force, intrigues or oppression, are antipeace and antistability.

The reason why the Provisional Government of Eritrea is postponing the referendum for two years is to bring the Eritrean people's struggle to a just conclusion, and not because it doubts the choice of the Eritrean people. When it says that the UN should supervise the referendum, it means that the UN will cooperate in the process of the referendum, and will see whether it is implemented properly. It should be understood that the UN cannot decide on the right of the Eritrean people.

It is understandable that the objectives of the EPLF or the Provisional Government of Eritrea are to lay down the foundation for the coming generation, and to bring lasting stability and cooperation between the two people, and not only to overthrow the oppressive and colonial regimes. The bilateral relations which will be formed between the two countries should be based on the mutual security of the region and strong economic ties. But these ideas must be implemented practically and it will take considerable time to do so.

[Signed] The Provisional Government of Eritrea on 16 October 1991

Kenya**Moi: Foreign Policy Responsibility of Government***EA1110182091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[Text] Nairobi, 11th October: His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that any policy matters affecting relations between Kenya and foreign countries or their nationals is exclusively the responsibility of the government. In a statement issued from State House, Nakuru, President Moi said individual Kenyans should desist from making statements prejudicial to our foreign policy.

The president especially called on members of parliament, KANU [Kenya African National Union] officials and government officers not to attack any friendly government or its nationals. He further advised them to confine themselves to the party policy and the consolidation of national unity.

Noting that Kenya was known for its peace, love and unity, and the hospitality of her people, President Moi said foreign visitors ought to be made to feel free in the peaceful country.

MP Warns U.S. 'Not To Take Kenya Lightly'*EA1110180091 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 11 Oct 91 p 4*

[Excerpts] Saboti member of parliament, Mr Wafula Wabuge, yesterday told Kenyan hoteliers not to serve any American residing in the country with food for their "political war against us".

Speaking at Kenyatta Stadium in Kitale during the Moi Day celebrations, Mr Wabuge, who is a former Kenyan diplomat to the USA, further asked patriotic Kenyans "to run away from the Americans even if it means not shaking hands with them". He claimed that the Americans were propagating their ideologies through the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD). [passage omitted]

Mr Wabuge told a mammoth crowd that braved the rains to listen to President Moi's speech that the sooner the U.S. ambassador to Kenya, Mr Smith Hempstone, withdrew from his post the better. This, he said, would strengthen the Kenya-U.S. diplomatic ties.

The MP, who is also the Trans Nzoia KANU [Kenya African National Union] branch chairman, warned the Americans not to take Kenya lightly as it was doing with other African countries by interfering with its internal matters. [passage omitted]

U.S. Ambassador's Wife Uninjured as Car Stoned*EA1310112791 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 13 Oct 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] On the front page of the SUNDAY NATION, Kitty Hempstone, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Kenya, escapes unhurt after the car in which she was traveling was stoned on a Nairobi-Nyeri road.

Stoning Incident Denied*EA1410174091 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 14 Oct 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] The three dailies, the KENYA TIMES, the DAILY NATION, and THE STANDARD, carry different banner headlines. The KENYA TIMES headline says that Mrs. Kitty Hempstone, the wife of the U.S. ambassador to Kenya, dismissed reports that her car was stoned on Saturday [12 October] as it approached the Makutano Trading Center [in Central Province] on the Nairobi-Nyeri road.

The DAILY NATION and THE STANDARD have also carried the story.

Energy Minister Implicated in Ouko Murder Inquiry*EA1210171591 Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 12 Oct pp 1, 7, 20-21*

[Excerpts] The Ouko commission of inquiry will rule on Monday [14 October] whether to admit evidence by a witness that [Energy] Minister Nicholas Biwott threatened to eliminate Dr Robert Ouko just days before the former minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation disappeared from his home at Koru.

The minister, the commission heard, told one of his confidants that Mr Biwott feared Dr Ouko knew a lot about his "fishy dealings" and might expose him. [passage omitted]

The allegations came about as a witness who claimed to have been a confidant of Dr Ouko, Mr James Onyango K'oyoo, begun [as published] his testimony on the molasses plant.

On Wednesday the commissioners rejected applications by Mr Chunga to have Mr K'oyoo give his evidence in camera. The commissioners also rejected Mr Chunga's attempts to have the molasses plant evidence excluded from the Ouko inquiry commission's mandate.

At yesterday's session, Mr K'oyoo produced a copy of the Italian parliament's hansard which, he said, could prove some of the allegations he was making against Mr Biwott.

Mr K'Oyoo further produced the address of a Dutch lawyer, a Mr Van Dergeon, whom, he claimed, held in trust for funds received corruptly from kickbacks. [sentence as published] He gave the name of another person who allegedly holds in trust funds for Mr Biwott as a Dr Silvester based in London. Mr K'Oyoo said Dr Ouko told him this in conversation they held on 17th and 18th January last year, at Dr Ouko's home and office. "He also told me that in all these projects, Mr Biwott had received big cuts which he was keeping in the trust of two lawyers", Mr K'Oyoo said. [passage omitted]

He [K'Oyoo] said: "He told me, [word indistinct] as I am talking to you my life is badly threatened because Biwott knows I have details of his fishy deals and these people with Mafia connections can easily eliminate you."

Dr Ouko, the witness said, had told him the president had a lot of faith in him and if Mr Biwott fails in his other machinations "he can use his Mafia tactics to eliminate me". [passage omitted]

Mr K'Oyoo said it was Dr Ouko's view that Mr Biwott was getting desperate after failing to have Dr Ouko sacked after claiming he (Ouko) was being groomed by the Americans and Britons. He said: "He told me that because Biwott had (plotted) against him with falsehoods which had not succeeded, he was very desperate and he could easily eliminate the late minister."

Mr Biwott was branding others dissidents when he himself was one, Mr K'Oyoo claimed to have been told by Dr Ouko. He said the late foreign affairs minister had told him that Mr Biwott could well cause trouble in Kenya and flee abroad, where he had massive investments and where he would be comfortable.

As Mr K'Oyoo was detailing what he claimed were Mr Biwott's investments abroad, Mr Biwott's lawyer, Ishan Kapila, stood up to object to the continuation of that line of evidence. The testimony, he said, was irrelevant to the Ouko inquiry and could not assist it reach a conclusion as to the circumstances leading to the disappearance and death of Dr Ouko.

This assertion was opposed by Mr Mohammed Nyaoga, who is appearing for the Ominde Society, and Mr Moses Wetangula, for the Ouko family. The commissioners will rule on whether to pursue this line or not when the commission resumes its sessions on Monday. [passage omitted]

Minister Biwott Accused of Mafia Ties

AB1210142291 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT
12 Oct 91

[By David Chazan]

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 12 (AFP)—An influential Kenyan politician has been accused of Mafia connections and possible involvement in the gangland-style murder of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, which sparked anti-government riots last year. A long judicial inquiry into

the killing has brought to light damaging allegations that Energy Minister Nicholas Biwott threatened Ouko's life after the foreign minister accused him of corruption. Biwott, who is close to President Daniel arap Moi and described by diplomats as Kenya's second most powerful politician, has amassed a fortune from foreign business dealings, according to financial experts.

The latest testimony against Biwott came from the late foreign minister's former aide, who told the commission of inquiry on Friday, its 216th day, that Ouko had expressed fears for his life after being threatened by Biwott, press reports said. Matthew Onyang'o K'Oyoo's testimony apparently corroborated an open letter to the commission, sitting in the western city of Kisumu, from Ouko's brother Barak Mbajah and statements by his sister Dorothy Randiak, who said Ouko told her that "talking against corruption in Kenya was like talking against Biwott." The fact that Kenya's press has reported the allegations suggests that Moi could be seeking to distance himself from political damage caused by Biwott, diplomats said.

The commission of inquiry rejected a request by lawyers acting for Biwott to have the latest evidence against him heard in closed session. Biwott has yet to respond to the allegations. K'Oyoo said Ouko told him of Biwott's alleged connections with the Italian Mafia, and how Biwott had demanded kickbacks from foreign contractors anxious to secure deals in Kenya. Industrialists here complain privately that corruption has discouraged foreign investment. Last month Denmark froze new aid projects to Kenya, saying some of the 40 million dollars it granted last year had been siphoned off by corruption.

K'Oyoo said Ouko told him that when he confronted Biwott with evidence of illicit business deals, Biwott responded: "I think you are tired of your life. You have joked around with me so much." Anti-government riots broke out after Ouko's charred and mutilated body was found with a bullet wound in the head near his farm in western Kenya in February last year.

K'Oyoo was called to testify about a contract to renovate a molasses plant in western Kenya, for which Biwott allegedly demanded money from an Italian contractor, according to Ouko's sister who said the minister told her about the deal shortly before his death. K'Oyoo said Ouko complained that Biwott had wanted to award the molasses plant contract to a contractor of his choice although Ouko had already had a feasibility study carried out by an Italian firm.

K'Oyoo said Ouko had told him that Biwott made several secret trips to Rome in 1987 and 1988, staying in a 1,000-dollar-a-night hotel suite paid for by an Italian family called Recci on condition that they were awarded contracts in Kenya. He said Biwott had also bought property in Australia and Israel. According to K'Oyoo, Ouko said Biwott was escorted in Rome by a man named as Burdoni, whom he described as "a well-known Mafia connection in Rome."

K'Oyoo quoted Ouko as saying Biwott was "a very dangerous man with a Mafia connection in Rome. When a dispute develops between you and him, he can easily take away your life." He said Ouko told him that "because he had established enough about Biwott's fishy deals, he was likely headed for some trouble", that these deals were "causing a stir in diplomatic and international circles" and that Biwott was now "against his (Ouko's) life".

K'Oyoo said "Biwott claimed that Dr. Ouko was being groomed by the British and U.S. Governments to take over power." Ouko's killing followed a trip to the United States with Moi and Biwott during which, British and Ugandan newspapers reported, Moi had difficulty in obtaining a meeting with U.S. President George Bush, while Ouko was received warmly.

Mbajah, Ouko's younger brother, said Ouko was not on speaking terms with Moi or Biwott when they returned. His passport was confiscated and he was suspended as foreign minister shortly afterwards, Mbajah said in an open letter to the commission last month. In the letter, he said Ouko was last seen alive when he was collected from his home by four men who said they were taking him to see Biwott and Hezekiah Oyugi, a permanent secretary in the president's office.

According to Mbajah, who said he fled to the United States after he was arrested and tortured following his brother's death, Oyugi offered to help Ouko leave the country because the president would not forgive him for accusing fellow cabinet ministers including Biwott of corruption.

700,000 Kenyans Reportedly Carry AIDS Virus

*EA1710134091 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] The attention of MPs was drawn to the staggering figure of 700,000 Kenyans carrying the AIDS virus by an assistant minister for information and broadcasting, Shariff Nassir, in the house yesterday. The DAILY NATION has the story on its front page. It is also carried by the KENYA TIMES and the STANDARD.

Medical Official Refutes Figures

*EA1810114591 Nairobi KNA in English 1932 GMT
17 Oct 91*

[Text] Nairobi, 17 Oct (KNA)—The Director of Medical Services (DMS) Professor Joseph Oliech said today that present Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cumulative cases in Kenya stood at 19,000 while the number of people with HIV infection was 200,000. Prof Oliech was reacting in a wake of an alarmist figure published in one of the local dailies to the effect that there were 700,000 cases of people infected with HIV.

The DMS refuted the figure and said that Kenya was the leading [country] in Africa in the programme of controlling AIDS and the government as in many ways collected accurate data about AIDS situation in the country. [sentence as received] Prof Oliech was addressing a press conference in his office today to give an as up-to-date figures and statistics of the dreaded disease, AIDS. [sentence as received]

He noted that AIDS figures were a sensitive issue and if mishandled or inaccurately made public would have adverse negative effects on the economy of the country. Prof Oliech advised public officers to consult his office for accurate figures on AIDS cases before they announce them to members of the press or public. Estimates, said Prof Oliech, are dangerous and more so if they are an over estimation of cases of AIDS.

The professor admitted that the present official figure could not be very accurate because some AIDS cases go unnoticed because death certificates do not indicate those who have died of AIDS.

He said that despite a very vigorous campaign by the National AIDS Control Committee, AIDS cases continued to rise year after year. He said that from 26 reported cases in 1985, the figure has risen to 6,851 reported cases in 1990 giving a cumulative figure of 19,000 cases to date. The medical boss said that Kenya has very modern and effective blood screening machines which have given a 100 percent efficiency to AIDS screening in donated blood before being used in transfusions.

Prof Oliech said that Kenya has given up-to-date figures to the World Health Organisation unlike some countries which have given very low figures whereas it was known they have very high level of AIDS cases.

Government To Meet 'Certain Minimum Requirements'

*MB1710090091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0811 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 17 SAPA—The government would insist that the new system of government emanating from the negotiation process complied with certain minimum requirements, President F W de Klerk said in Pretoria on Thursday.

Opening a congress of the Association of Regional Services Councils of South Africa, Mr de Klerk said these requirements should apply to the central, regional and local levels of the new government system.

The requirements would include that all these levels be fully democratic, that there be protection against domination, that there be non-discrimination, and that they not be subject to manipulation.

"The success of regional services councils created a climate for closer cooperation and the possible merging of local authorities," said Mr de Klerk.

Mr de Klerk added he was convinced multi-party negotiations would start within the foreseeable future, despite the positioning, conflicting statements and political bickering of many role players.

Mr de Klerk said the current government system should not be allowed to lapse while a new one was being awaited because this would destroy stability.

He added pensions and job security of government officials were non-negotiable.

Discussions, Comments on Multiparty Conference

Mandela on Conference, Nationalization

*MB1310072691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2133 GMT 12 Oct 91*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Oct 12 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] is ready to make arrangements for an all-party conference which it wants to hold before the end of the year, ANC President Mr Nelson Mandela said in Durban on Saturday [12 October] night. Addressing business people at a dinner function, Mr Mandela said the ANC intended resuming talks with all political parties and organisations with substantial support. The ANC strongly believed that religious and business leaders were best qualified to convene the all-party conference, he added.

On the issue of nationalisation, Mr Mandela said his organisation was prepared to abandon that policy if the business community could provide an alternative to redressing the economic imbalances in the country. The ANC had taken note of the concerns over nationalisation and had gone out of its way to bring the business community into the debate, but business people had failed to

provide an alternative. "We have no ideological attachment to nationalisation, but it's the only effective way to ensure there's an equal distribution of wealth. We say to the business community: if you have a better alternative tell us, and if it's effective, we'll abandon nationalisation".

Nationalisation was one form of state intervention and needed to be addressed in selected areas of a mixed economy "as a means of giving the state effective clout to begin the process of redressing existing imbalances". Nationalisation did not mean the private sector would be excluded from certain areas of the economy and it was in this spirit that the ANC had invited business in its ongoing dialogue to ensure growth and equal distribution, Mr Mandela said.

The ANC were not "economic experts" and believed there should be a broad coalition of business people to study specific industries and secure the best way of involving the state in reorganizing or taking over these industries. Mr Mandela hit out at the business community's argument that the ANC had not put forward a detailed enough blueprint for the post-apartheid economy, saying his organisation accepted it had an obligation in this regard but "what has business produced apart from general clichés about the free market, growth and trickle-down effects?"

"Have we seen a single programme from them which convinces our people that the inherited privilege of apartheid on which business has flourished, will be addressed as a resource which will begin to benefit all our people?"

Referring to State President F W de Klerk's recently reported attacks on the ANC and its policies and strategies, Mr Mandela said the National Party was the "last to teach us about democracy". While Mr de Klerk accused the ANC of wanting to take the country by storm and to keep it by aggression, Mr Mandela said the whole world knew the atrocities the state had committed and continued to do.

He again accused Mr de Klerk of not making a concerted effort to stop violence in order to retain power. "By doing virtually nothing about it (violence), we regard him as an accomplice in this violence." Mr de Klerk regarded black lives as cheap, he said. Despite Mr de Klerk's "negative posture" the ANC was still committed to bringing about a lasting peace in the country, he added.

Mr Mandela made an appeal to the largely Indian business people at the function to assist in financing the return of about 8,000 ANC exiles from Tanzania. He said about R[and]4.5 million was required for this.

'Sources': Talks Likely Before 25 Dec

*MB1310135491 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 13 Oct 91 p 2*

[By David Breier, political correspondent: "Multiparty Talks Are Still Possible Before Christmas"]

[Text] The start of real multiparty negotiations before Christmas remains on target despite simmering tensions between the Government and the African National Congress alliance.

This was the message from sources close to the negotiations, and it comes in spite of the armed attack on Nelson Mandela's home this week and the bitter invective between the Government and the ANC in which President F. W. de Klerk hinted at possible delays in Negotiations. Arrangements between the ANC and the Government for the start of all-party/multiparty talks have now virtually reached finality.

It is understood that agreement has now been achieved on the agenda and who should be invited.

All that remains to be announced is the date, place and who should send out the invitations. This announcement now depends on the Patriotic Front meeting at the end of this month when the ANC, Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and now the Labour Party, discuss a common approach to negotiations.

National Party [NP] General-Secretary Stoffel van der Merwe said the new toughness from the Government this week was aimed at replying to ANC attacks in kind instead of reacting cautiously as in the past and giving the ANC the impression the NP was fair game.

But Dr van der Merwe said he was not aware of anything to delay the start of a multiparty conference this year.

This week's polemic between the Government and the ANC was described by sources close to negotiations as "political grandstanding" in preparation for negotiations rather than an attempt to delay them.

However, they say the Government was genuinely surprised at Mr Mandela's support for nationalisation after the ANC had recently appeared to soften its economic policy away from nationalisation.

Mr Mandela is believed to be reacting to demands by militant grassroots supporters to reinstate nationalisation into ANC economic policy.

The ANC's tougher stance on nationalisation, the repayment of the national debt after apartheid and next month's general strike by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] against VAT [value-added tax] led to Mr de Klerk's strongest attack yet on the ANC since it was unbanned.

Speaking at the Cape Nat [National Party] congress Mr de Klerk said that if differences with the ANC on fundamentals resulted in delays, "then there must be delays". He accused the ANC and its allies of being spoilers who were holding up negotiations and said the ANC had a long way to go before it could be trusted.

He was backed by several Cabinet Ministers including his new Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel who said the Government was "fed up" with mass action.

The ANC in turn slammed Mr de Klerk and the Nats for running an authoritarian style of government and called on all South Africans to demand an interim government.

The increased political temperature set some alarm bells ringing.

Eminent political scientist Hermann Giliomee suggested that unless an agreement was soon reached on what the negotiation process was all about, Mr de Klerk would be well advised to suspend the negotiations for an indefinite period.

"Up to now President de Klerk has been so eager to get actual negotiations with the ANC going that he often looked like a zealous suitor without any alternative.

"Now for the first time the President is prepared to say he is willing to countenance considerable delay unless the ANC shows it is committed to the same process as the NP," he said.

However, despite threats of delays, informed sources believe the chances are still good that multiparty talks will begin this year, perhaps in December.

ANC Making Arrangements for Talks

*MB1610091491 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says it is making arrangements for immediate bilateral talks with all other parties. The talks are aimed at establishing a multiparty conference before the end of the year.

ANC General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said in a statement that the intensive negotiations follow talks with Azapo, the PAC, the SACP [South African Communist Party], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], and the Democratic Party. The other parties to be involved in the discussions include the National Party, the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Labor Party, and parties in the self-government states of Venda and the Transkei.

Government, ANC Negotiations Continue

*MB1810065691 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 18 Oct 91*

[Text] The negotiation process in South Africa has been taken a step further with discussions in Pretoria between the ANC and government representatives on a multiparty conference.

The minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, and the secretary general of the ANC, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, said in a joint statement that the discussions had not been completed, and that further meetings would be held.

Patriotic Front's 'Political Boat' 'Rocked'

Democratic Party Quits

*MB1610185891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1757 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[By Neil Oelofse]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 16 SAPA—Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] on Wednesday [16 October] severely rocked the political boat that is the patriotic front, successfully tipping out at least the Democratic Party [DP] and possibly other groups who received invitations to participate in the launch of the forum in Durban on October 25. In a letter the Azanian People's Organisation suggested that all parties, organisations and formations operating within "government-created institutions", including the the tricameral parliament, the homelands, and even local government bodies, "should be dismantled and destroyed".

Invitations sent to a number of such parties and organisations to attend the patriotic front conference on October 25 to 27 in Durban were not really invitations, but "merely requests for you to commit yourself to the establishment of a constituent assembly to be entitled to attend the conference", Azapo's letter said. "Azapo rejects all ethnic and tribal parties and formations because they further the diabolical policy of divide and rule. As a result, our organisation finds it impossible to request you or your party, organisation or formation be part of a patriotic front."

Azapo Secretary-General Don Nkademeng confirmed that the letter was sent to 14 parties and organisations previously invited to the patriotic front [PF] conference, including the Democratic Party, the SA [South African] Rugby Board, the Labour Party [LP], the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses, and a number of homeland ruling and opposition parties, such as the Transkei military council of Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa and the Bophuthatswana Progressive Peoples' Party of ANC [African National Congress] executive member Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

DP leader Dr Zach de Beer responded immediately by withdrawing from the PF, saying Azapo had effectively disinvited his party. In a message to the national preparatory committee of the PF, Dr de Beer said the DP withdrew any consideration of the initial invitation it had received to attend the PF "as long as Azapo remains a partner in your committee". There was no way the DP could accept the so-called "principles" spelt out in Azapo's letter, Dr de Beer said. He was referring to the letter's suggestion that "true patriots" should halt all participation in "apartheid structures" forthwith and commit themselves to "mass mobilisation and mass conscientisation" among other "principles".

Mr Nkademeng told SAPA the PF forum was for patriots, not puppets. The recipients of the letter were puppets and were therefore not welcome at the pf conference. The initial invitations received by them were sent by mistake, he said.

LP Leader on Azapo Demands

*MB1710134691 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Text] The leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, has said that he will not accede to Azapo's demand that his party resign from Parliament. He also responded to a letter about the Patriotic Front sent by Azapo to political parties and organizations.

Mr. Hendrickse said that it appeared that the ANC and the PAC were unhappy about the Azapo letter. The PAC will hold a meeting today to discuss the contents of the letter.

PAC Official: Issue 'Resolved'

*MB1710174891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Text] An Azapo letter on participation in the Patriotic Front Conference has had repercussions in both Johannesburg and Harare, with some of the invited parties threatening to withdraw from the conference. Azapo has said it was merely clarifying its position to the parties. Ossie Gibson reports:

[Begin video recording] [Gibson] The letter, directed at parties and organizations which were due to take part in next week's Patriotic Front Conference, demanded that they commit themselves to a constituent assembly. Azapo said participation in, among others, the tricameral system, was unacceptable. The Labor Party and the Democratic Party have said they will not resign from parliament for the sake of the Patriotic Front.

[DP Leader Zach de Beer] If any member of our party attends the conference while Azapo's letter is still on record, and while Azapo remains a partner to the invitations, there will be big trouble.

[Pan-Africanist Congress Secretary General Benny Alexander] The PAC was not approached by Azapo before this letter was sent to certain parties. But the PAC, the African National Congress, and Azapo met today, and the whole issue has been resolved. [end recording]

Leader: Labor Party Always 'Liberation Movement'

*MB1210173091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 12 Oct 91*

[Text] The Labor Party [LP] says it has always been a liberation movement and will continue to hold discussions with other liberation parties and organizations.

At the party's Eastern Cape Congress in Port Elizabeth today, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, Labor Party leader, referred to meetings he had held with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the ANC [African National Congress].

[Begin Hendrickse recording] Don't be afraid. This party has always said that it was a liberation movement, and this party is also a religious organization. You must trust our leadership during the negotiations process. [switches to English] The Labor Party will not and will never join the National Party. [end recording]

Boesak Comments on ANC-SACP Relationship

*MB1310112291 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 13 Oct 91 p 4*

[By Mike Robertson, political correspondent]

[Text] Communism was not an ideology that had any future, Dr Allan Boesak said this week. And once apartheid was defeated, he added, the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] and the ANC [African National Congress] would part company.

Dr Boesak, who was recently elected Western Cape leader of the ANC, also said dual membership of the ANC and SACP could not be logically explained.

He was outlining how he intended persuading religious people to join the ANC despite his and their misgivings about its alliance with the SACP.

Dr Boesak said many people in the "so-called coloured" community of the Western Cape wanted to distance themselves from communism.

"A large section of the people in these communities are religious.

"Many have said to me that they have a problem with the alliance between the ANC and the SACP...Christians and Muslims have said that they cannot subscribe to that philosophy and they want to know what their position would be should they join the ANC. It is something the ANC should continue to address," Dr Boesak said.

Asked how he, personally, responded to these concerns, Dr Boesak said he emphasised, quoting ANC president Nelson Mandela, that the alliance was historic and strategic.

"Which means that as soon as we have achieved the main goal of overturning apartheid, the alliance as it exists today will go its separate way. That is what Mr Mandela says. I think that has helped me come to terms with it."

Dr Boesak said he told religious people whom he was trying to convince to join the ANC that they should not be afraid of communism.

He reasoned: "Worldwide it is clearly understood now that this is not an ideology that has any future.

"Even when I listen to some of the SACP members speak today they remind me far less of Lenin and Karl Marx than of some of my Social Democratic friends in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. That is more the language that they speak these days."

He added: "What makes communism attractive to our people is the insistence on equality in society. It's their concern for the oppressed and the poor in society. That Christians know about.

"The whole biblical ethic from beginning to end has been an ethic that has placed God firmly on the side of the poor. That concern I say to the communists is nice, but it is not new. Christians have always believed that. It represents the best in the Christian tradition."

Dr Boesak added: "What remains a problem is the symbiotic relationship between the ANC and the SACP in terms of dual membership and so forth. This is something you cannot explain logically if you think of political alliances or even if you think of coalitions."

He believed, however, that this relationship was something the ANC was "strong enough in itself and mature enough to discuss...I believe what one should do is move into the organisation and make as positive a contribution as one can as a Christian."

Azapo's Nefolovhodwe Interviewed on Policies

*MB1610122391 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1830 GMT 15 Oct 91*

[Interview with Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, Azanian People's Organization leader, by Adrian Steed, South African Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, at the SABC TV 1 studio in Johannesburg on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Steed] With us in the studio is the president of the Azanian People's Organization [Azapo], Mr. Pandelani Nefolovhodwe. Before we speak to him about Azapo's policies, this brief background report: Azapo was formed in 1978, its origins rooted in the Black Consciousness Movement, and its leaders regarding themselves as the political heirs of Steve Biko, leader of the Black People's Convention. The basic thrust of black consciousness ideology and that of Azapo is that black people will only be free and achieve equality with whites when they unite and work on their own to achieve their destiny, and through self-assertion, attain the political and other rights they seek.

Azapo stands for a united South Africa, and it would change the name of the country to Azania, a name which, it's claimed, comes from an African empire that existed in the distant past. Azapo has consistently refused to negotiate with the government on a new constitution. It insists that it will enter talks only when nonracial elections have been held for a constituent assembly, whose function will be to formulate the hand-over of power to a black government.

However, Azapo is prepared in principle to enter negotiations with other black organizations, aimed at uniting blacks to achieve common political goals. Azapo is committed to scientific socialism. In its objectives for a socialist economy in South Africa, Azapo defines the

interests of the working class as being of overall importance, and says that trade unions must play a major and militant role as instruments for the redistribution of power. It also stands for the redistribution of land and wealth. It says that there must be, quote, popular control of the means of production, in other words, nationalization. Azapo also stands for free and compulsory education, and for state housing and health schemes.

Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, I'd like to start by welcoming you to Agenda, and asking you to explain to us what black consciousness is.

[Nefolovhodwe] Well, black consciousness, to us, it means a philosophy that is geared at liberating black people from both psychological and physical oppression. By being black, it means that you have taken a stand against oppression, against all the obstacles that tend to make black people inferior to other people in the land of their birth.

[Steed] So could Azapo be described as an antiwhite movement, wanting to chase the whites out of the country?

[Nefolovhodwe] No. Azapo has actually placed emphasis on the question of the leadership role in the liberation struggle. We have said time and again that no oppressed community can be led by those that are oppressing the community, and as a result, therefore, we place emphasis on the leadership role of black people in the process of emancipating the black community.

However, we have also gone on to describe a role that whites who are interested in the future can play. We have said time and again that it will be better for us if white people would concentrate their efforts on white people, their efforts in the white community, so that they can preach the same values that we all believe will form part of the future. We did so deliberately, because, as you know, in the past no black person would be allowed to be in white areas. We wanted to prepare our country's citizens as a whole for this future that we are trying to work towards.

[Steed] Does Azapo, like the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], also subscribe to the slogan, One Settler, One Bullet?

[Nefolovhodwe] No, that's not a slogan of Azapo. That's a slogan of the PAC.

[Steed] Shouldn't blacks and whites be working together to build a better future South Africa?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well, that's perfectly in order, but we have described the processes as being a strategy wherein both forces can begin to work towards this future. That is why we have said that to work together, it means to identify the places where our energies are needed. We said to white activists that we welcome your participation in the struggle, but we had a situation in our country where they would be more helpful if they had committed themselves into building up the democratic processes within the white society. Obviously, the values that they

would preach in the white society would be the same as the values that we are preaching in the black community.

[Steed] So why won't Azapo negotiate with the government?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well, I don't believe that is entirely a correct statement. Azapo has been misrepresented for some time. We have said quite clearly that we make a distinction between what is referred to as talks-about-talks—which is what is happening at the present moment—and genuine negotiations that are geared at bringing about a new society. We don't believe that the release of political prisoners or the talks about the exiles coming back to the country are fundamentally addressing the crucial point of having to bring about a new society. As soon as the De Klerk regime is prepared to talk about the transfer of power from a minority to the majority, then we have said that Azapo will be prepared to consider it. But at the moment, even De Klerk himself has said so, that real negotiations have not started.

[Steed] You are going to the Patriotic Front Conference?

[Nefolovhodwe] Yes we are going to the Patriotic Front Conference.

[Steed] Can I quote something to you from this month's edition of MAYIBUYE, that's the mouthpiece of the ANC [African National Congress]. Strini Moodley said this. He said: We are participating in the conference because we always upheld the principle of black solidarity for the overthrow of the regime. The Patriotic Front can only be attended by those organizations which have established their credibility within the black community through the principle of noncollaboration. Azapo, therefore rejects the participation of any puppet leaders from the Bantustans, or the tricameral Parliament. Now the ANC are taking part in the Patriotic Front Conference, the Labor Party has announced that they're going, you are going, now won't you be seen as collaborators by association?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well, I think that's an inference which would not affect Azapo. We have time and again, in our discussions with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the ANC, we've time and again mentioned the fact that Azapo is a noncollaborationist organization, and we have insisted that Azapo would not see its way having to sit around with collaborators. And we worked out a mechanism which will bring about the question of these collaborators having to participate in the process of liberation. And that mechanism was for us, that they should resign from these government created platforms. They should be committed to unitary state. They should be committed to the destruction of the very system that they have benefited from. And we insisted up until the stage where we then said that we cannot prescribe to other organizations whom they should associate with, and in this case the ANC and the PAC felt that they would want to associate with those that we would not want to associate with. And in the process of discussion it was felt that Azapo would not be party to the question of having to bring about these people to the Patriotic Front. However, if they do come, as a result of the persuasion by

the other parties, Azapo would still mention, and will still insist that these puppets would have to resign from these government created platforms.

[Steed] Alright, let me put it to you this way. The ANC are negotiating, they are taking the initiative now, if and when the ANC becomes the government of South Africa will you throw in your lot with them then?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well for as long as they are democratically elected, we will place emphasis on the question of being elected. That's why we are proposing a mechanism wherein all parties would have to pass through the process of having to be chosen by our people before they can claim to be the sole representatives of the community. At the moment no party has been tested. Azapo, PAC, and the ANC. To pretend that the ANC will be a government tomorrow, or Azapo will be a government, without having gone through that test, to us it would be a difficulty.

[Steed] Isn't Azapo in danger of becoming a political movement that's out of step with what's going on in South Africa?

[Nefolovhodwe] Not really, because as you would remember, Azapo has always been inside the country. We have always borne the brunt of the oppression of this regime. And we think we understand this regime better than many people because we have been with the regime, and we have confronted the regime time and again. We went to jails, we came out, and we pursued the struggle. And to some extent we definitely understand where the regime wants this country to go to. That is why, in fact, we are resisting to enter talks about talks. And we are looking forward to the process of the transfer of power from the minority to the majority.

[Steed] Can we move on to this vexed question of violence in South Africa. Who do you think is responsible for it?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well in Azapo's terms the violence is perpetuated by the regime. We believe that the regime, in order to strengthen itself, has decided to embark on violence that is similar to the violence that took place in Mozambique and in Angola, and even in Zimbabwe after independence. Because the strategy is to divide the masses. The strategy is to get our people getting tired of violence so that they can accept any settlement that is short of their aspirations.

[Steed] Can I ask you to be a little specific than the regime. [as heard] Who particularly?

[Nefolovhodwe] We are saying the regime because to us the regime is not necessarily the NP [National Party]. The regime....

[Steed interrupting] ...Police Force, the Defense Force?

[Nefolovhodwe] Yes, the regime is not necessarily the NP. It's all the structures that is putting the NP in power. Therefore we wouldn't want to refer only to the NP. All those structures that are constituting power, those are the

structures that have been set into motion in order to destabilize our community so that finally, when the regime comes with a process of peace, our people will say well we choose peace than to choose those processes that will lead to their eventual emancipation.

[Steed] So are you saying that if the police and the defense force units moved out of the townships the violence would stop?

[Nefolovhodwe] In our view yes, it will not immediately stop now, because the regime has also set in motion other processes that will continue even in its absence. In reality, if you want to appear like you are not involved in the process of violence what do you do, you then set up conduits, you set up machineries where the very people that are subjected to violence become the perpetrators of that violence, and at the moment that has been set into motion, and I would not be surprised one day when the regime says they want to pull out the police in order to demonstrate that they are not the cause of violence.

[Steed] Alright let's talk about Azapo's philosophy. Why do you insist on extreme socialism, and what does that mean exactly?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well we don't believe that we are insisting in what is called extreme socialism.

[Steed] But you believe in nationalization?

[Nefolovhodwe] We definitely believe that we cannot leave the wealth of the country to be owned by a very few people whilst actually we have our people not having housing, not having shelter, not having the basic necessities of life.

[Steed] So how do you plan to redistribute the wealth?

[Nefolovhodwe] We believe that fundamentally the first thing that must occur is that land must be returned to our people.

[Steed] Now that's fine, it's all very well saying that, but how are you going to do it?

[Nefolovhodwe] Our process of redistribution lays in having the working class being in the ownership of the means of production, by that we mean that the working class must be able to participate in the creation of the wealth and also in the distribution of the wealth, including the sharing of the wealth and once they are....

[Steed interrupting] With respect you haven't answered my question. How are you going to redistribute land?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well there are various methods of redistribution of land. The first thing is that we will look at absentee landlords, and land that is lying fallow, which is not being used at the moment.

[Steed] You will just take it away and give it to the poor people?

[Nefolovhodwe] Yes we will be able to give it to people who are productive in our society.

[Steed] And what about the people whose land it is?

[Nefolovhodwe] That's really a matter which I've argued one time, people talk about compensation, talk about the land that belongs to so and so.

[Steed] Would you consider compensation?

[Nefolovhodwe] But we have said that this land was stolen from people, and it was also stolen in what can be termed legal, because the government that is in power is illegitimate, it is....

[Steed interrupting] I think you'd have a hard time persuading a [Orange] Free State farmer that he had stolen the land from your people when he's paid a lot of money for it.

[Nefolovhodwe] Well that's fine for us in Azapo because we know as well as anybody does that the farmer in the Orange Free State happens to have been given certain privileges by the government which was not a government of the majority. Therefore when it comes to the question of determining how the majority should again be part and parcel of the land that belongs to them we are definitely going to be at a level where we would want to interfere with what people would term normal procedures, because we want to be able to say to the poor that the government has intervened on their behalf, and that there is much more to hope for, for the future. And we see ourselves as bringing about measures that will make the state to intervene in various forms either by nationalizing certain concerns, and also, as I said, by taking first the land that is not being used.

[Steed] Crucial question. How much support does Azapo have?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well we have always said that Azapo is not a political party. Azapo is a liberation movement, and as a result we gauge our support through that yardstick. A political party normally gauges its support by looking at the figures that can be reflected on a computer, but we judge our support through various means. We have, what we can call, active supporters, we have got what we can call sympathizers, we have got what we could call active members of Azapo.

[Steed] Okay, let me put it to you this way. Do you have as much support as Inkatha or the ANC?

[Nefolovhodwe] Well, that is still to be determined, but we believe that for all intense and purposes we have more support than any party that exists.

[Steed] One final question for you. How long do you think it will take for your vision of Azania to become a reality?

[Nefolovhodwe] We think that's a process. It's not something you can bring about by bringing down the South African flag and putting up an Azapo flag.

[Steed] So you can't put a timeframe to it?

[Nefolovhodwe] Because it's a process. But we believe that when we come to power, we will then start to be in a process of bringing about those processes that can lead towards the normalization of our society. So our dream future will actually begin, really in essence, the time when the government shall have transferred the power from the minority to the majority.

[Steed] Mr. Nefolovhodwe, thank you for sharing your views with us on Agenda tonight.

[Nefolovhodwe] Thank you.

De Klerk, Mandela Begin 'Election Campaign'

*MB1510143191 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 15 Oct 91 p 18*

[By Peter Fabricius: "NP [National Party], ANC [African National Congress] Already At Hustings"]

[Text] President de Klerk's scathing attack at the National Party's Cape congress on the ANC's [African National Congress] "spoiling" economic tactics was more than just another speech to the faithful. It was, in a sense, his opening salvo in the election campaign for the new South Africa.

The ferocity of his political sortie took some observers aback. But NP Information chief Piet Coetzer put it into context: Mr de Klerk was speaking as NP leader at the start of a new phase of politics, he said. "We have now levelled the political playing field and the ANC can no longer claim to be at a disadvantage. The time has come for open competition."

That it certainly was. It was a vintage NP muck-raking speech old South Africa-style, adapted to new circumstances and designed to launch a poaching operation in the ANC's own backyard.

Mr de Klerk adroitly took the gap offered by the ANC via its recent radical statements on matters economic, to plant the NP flag firmly in the free enterprise/moderate centre of the political and economic spectrum.

He attacked the ANC for turning economics into the "battlefield of the struggle"—while doing something very similar himself, in political terms. He drew the battle-lines between racism and the Conservative Party in the radical right, communism and the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance on the radical left—and located the NP, unsurprisingly, neatly in the moderate centre.

To make the dividing lines even clearer, he shoved the Labour Party and the Democratic Party rudely into the ANC camp—on the grounds that both are contemplating attending the upcoming Patriotic Front conference.

For the first time turning his attention to the ANC's own constituency—"all South Africans who are struggling to make ends meet"—Mr de Klerk told them the ANC, "in the clutches of radical and communist elements, is not your friend". Ordinary township dwellers were the real victims of the ANC's campaigns of mass action, rent and bond boycotts and sanctions, he said. And for good measure Mr de Klerk tried to drive in another wedge by accusing COSATU of hijacking the ANC and steering it away from negotiations onto the path of confrontation.

All in all, the NP performance would have done justice to the gloves-off opening round of any election campaign. The message was especially well adapted for the western Cape, where ANC moderates, like new regional leader Dr Allan Boesak, had long warned that the ANC's alliance with the SACP was alienating middle-class, conservative coloured voters.

To illustrate his argument physically, Mr de Klerk had 35 new coloured MPs [members of Parliament]—poached from the Labour Party [LP]—seated on the podium behind him, and a few hundred coloured supporters in the hall. Former LP Minister Andrew Julius was the day after the De Klerk speech elevated to the deputy chairmanship of the Cape Nat [NP] party—the first person of colour to have attained such a high post. The de Klerk initiative did not take place in political isolation. ANC president Nelson Mandela had, only days before, been involved in some fairly classical electioneering himself. Speaking at the ANC's Western Cape regional conference, he warned that elections would probably take place within three years, and the organization had as a matter of urgency to get its house in order.

He for one took the NP's foray into the homes of "people of colour" seriously. Until it could prove the contrary, he said, the ANC would have to believe the polls which showed that the NP enjoyed the support of the majority of coloured, Indian and white voters—and would have to strive to do something about it.

In a bold statement—which could not have endeared him to all of his supporters—he said the ANC membership and leadership would have to reflect more accurately the ethnic composition of the population. In the Western Cape it would have to make an effort to reflect the fact that 54 percent of the population was "coloured".

He also told the Western Cape party that it should concentrate less on mass marches and other unconventional tactics, and more on conventional door-to-door canvassing. The NP had a superior election machine and was forming alliances and winning new support very quickly. Mr Mandela candidly admitted that he was shocked to hear that the NP had just recruited 1,000 members in Mitchell's Plain.

"They (the NP) are challenging us in our own constituency and they are making an impact," he said then.

In an effort to address this trend, the ANC flew Dr Boesak up from the Cape to join Mr Mandela on the podium in the Transvaal coloured township of Feiger Park. Here too, classical electioneering tactics were on display.

The negotiations process itself has a long way to run yet—a date for the all-party conference has not yet been nailed down, there is still no agreement about arrangements for transitional rule, and the various parties' constitutional proposals differ widely.

But, as the leaders of South Africa's two political giants have shown this month, that doesn't mean the business of vote-catching cannot get under way, right away.

Du Plessis Discusses Foreign Bankers Interest

MB1410174891 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Delegates and foreign bankers attending the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Bangkok, Thailand, are keener than ever to have talks with the South African [RSA] delegation.

This information comes from the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, who will attend the talks from tomorrow. He told our special representative that foreign bankers were satisfied with South Africa's recent bond issue on the German capital market. They also indicated that they were interested in making new loans to South Africa.

Mr. du Plessis said the general attitude to the South African delegation was positive. He said European bankers in general believed that the recent statement by the ANC [African National Congress] that a future government could refuse to repay foreign loans, was not important.

On Need for International Financing

MB1610094291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0600 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] Finance Minister Barend du Plessis says South Africa needs a massive balance of payments kick-start. He said in an article appearing in a special magazine distributed at the meetings of the International Monetary Fund, IMF, and the World Bank in Bangkok this morning, that South Africa's moves towards democracy could be hampered if the country did not receive aid from the IMF in time. Cobus Bester filed this report from Bangkok:

[Begin Economist Cobus Bester recording] Mr. du Plessis told the publication that the situation is very urgent, with South African unemployment now running at about 35 percent of the potential economically active population, the shrinking economy, and doubled digit inflation for the past 20 years. Mr. du Plessis pointed out that the main stumbling block to South Africa getting balance of payments credit from the IMF was American Legislation, the so-called (Gram) Amendments. But the

annual meeting news quotes an American state department official as saying that after the Inkatha funding controversy earlier this year it was unlikely that the amendment would be repealed this year.

In the meantime South Africa has been running full-page advertisements in some of the special meeting publications, emphasizing the government's new accent on social spending, its commitment to curbing inflation, and quoting Anglo American Chairman Julian Ogilvy-Thompson, and Standard Bank group, Managing Director (Conrad Strauss), stressing private sector optimism, and the need for an economically strong South Africa. [end recording]

Denies IMF Loan Application

MB1710160891 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr. Barrend du Plessis, says that South Africa has not applied for an IMF loan. He was reacting to a claim by the National Coordinating Committee on VAT [value-added tax] that it had asked the IMF not to grant South Africa a loan of 30 million rands which it had sought.

Mr. du Plessis told our special representative at the annual meeting of the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund in Bangkok, that South Africa did not qualify technically for an IMF loan as it did not have a balance of payments deficit. American legislation also prohibited IMF loans to South Africa.

COSATU Statement Condemns Leaders' Conviction

MB1610154691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1506 GMT 16 Oct 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "Press Statement" issued by Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, on 16 October]

[Text] Press Statement October 16, 1991

COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Condemns the Sentencing of the Trio

COSATU condemns in the strongest terms possible the unjustified conviction and sentencing of its leadership on charges of so called kidnapping and assault. Comrades Jay Naidoo, Sydney Mufamadi and Moses Mayekiso were each given a sentence of one year imprisonment or a fine of R[and]2000.00 with a further one year conditionally suspended for three years.

The comments made by Magistrate Rautenbach in passing sentence vindicates our position that these comrades are innocent. That they acted in the best interest of COSATU and that the people who should have been convicted and sentenced are those that are killing and maiming our people in the townships.

We have therefore instructed our legal representative to file an appeal against conviction at a different verdict [as received].

Government, Security Forces Charged With Spying

Rightwing Activities Under Scrutiny

MB1310134691 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 13 Oct 91 p 12

[Article by David Breier, political correspondent: "Big Broeder's [Brother's] Spyview of the Workings of the Right"]

[Text] White rightwingers beware—Big Broeder [Brother] is watching you. And you don't know which of your fellow verkrampes [reactionaries] could be government spies.

Evidence is mounting that state intelligence agencies have infiltrated far-rightwing movements to such an extent that there is little they can do without the government hearing of it first.

And government agents may also be helping to exploit differences in the rightwing over whether to take part in negotiations and on the size of a future white "homeland".

This week Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel disclosed the police were aware of violent plans by some right-wing organisations and that specific targets for attack by rightwingers had already been identified.

Recently Conservative Party [CP] deputy leader Ferdi Hartzenberg announced that the CP had discovered a National Intelligence Service spy who had infiltrated the CP.

CP sources have suggested that it was through him that the "Koos Document" was leaked, exposing major policy differences in the CP.

Although the CP did not publish the agent's name, he has been identified as Dr JWW Viljoen of Delmas.

Following the escape of a right-wing awaiting-trial prisoner, three Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] "generals" were recently arrested and brought to court.

Rightwing bodies appear to be finding it increasingly difficult to act in secret while the Government is finding it much easier to infiltrate the far-right than the far-left.

CP organising secretary Wouter Hoffman told the SUNDAY STAR: One spy has been exposed and we will be looking for more. We must now accept that the State regards right-wing whites as the enemy."

On Mr Kriel's claim that right-wing "fanatics" were planning violence, Mr Hoffman said he could only talk on behalf of the CP which was involved in normal political activities such as canvassing voters. "For us any involvement in violent actions will be harmful," he said.

The AWB has been directly involved in two violent incidents in Ventersdorp but its stand has been that it will resort to violence if the Government hands power to the African National Congress and SA [South African] Communist Party.

Over the past two years the CP which forms the main political front of the rightwing, has skirted close to violence in its rhetoric. It has declared the start of the "third freedom struggle".

Recently CP General-Secretary Andries Beyers stated that the CP would regard an armed struggle as morally just if the Government finally ruled out another white election.

The National Party and the Government are also exploiting differences in the CP on issues such as whether the CP should take part in negotiations and on whether it would settle for a smaller "white South Africa".

This week CP leader Andries Treurnicht announced he supported the idea of a smaller white South Africa in an apparent bid to please the "liberal" faction of the CP led by stormy MP Koos van der Merwe.

However, CP hardliners led by Dr Hartzenberg insist that the present borders of South Africa outside the black homelands should form the basis of partition.

Mr Hoffman acknowledged that there was a "debate" in the CP on the issue but said: "It does not mean we would give away big areas of South Africa. We are talking of sensible partitioning."

Civics Committee 'Furious' at Attempt

MB161018409: Cape Town SOUTH in English
3-8 Oct 91 p 3

[Article by Rehana Rossouw: "Civics Furious Over Try at Spying"]

[Text] Staff of the National Civics Interim Committee are convinced that security forces are attempting to spy on them after a worker was approached to provide information for a shadowy research organisation.

Last month, Ms Cathy Aranes, an administrative worker at the organisation's national office at Community House in Salt River, was offered money by two people if she photocopied minutes of its meetings.

Aranes believed she was targeted by people listening in on her telephone conversations, but a sweep of her office on Wednesday failed to locate a listening device or transmitter.

She is the second member of the civic organisation to be asked to pass on information in recent months. The approach came days after Aranes has used the office phone to discuss finding another job with an employment agency.

She later received a telephone call from a woman calling herself Anna-Marie Laubscher, who said she had obtained her telephone number from the employment agency.

Laubscher asked if Aranes would be interested in an office administration job and Aranes arranged to meet her later to discuss it. "She arrived in a blue Opel Kadett with a man who introduced himself as Carel," Aranes said.

"We went to a restaurant to discuss the job offer over coffee, but even before we got there I was suspicious.

"They asked me about my job and what it entailed, but then they began talking about Cast (Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal)."

At the restaurant "Carel" said they were part of a group researching what "people on the ground" felt about organisations. He said Aranes could help them by photocopying minutes of civic meetings and giving it to them.

They were particularly interested in arguments and problems members had with each other.

"I started getting really scared then. They also asked questions about my personal life," Aranes said. "Carel asked if I knew of other people who would be interested in such work, and took out a wad of money which he wanted to give me immediately."

Aranes said it was at that stage that she began suspecting that the two were linked in some way to the police.

They asked her questions about Ms Zohra Ebrahim, national co-ordinator of the civic movement—wanting to know what she did at the office.

When Aranes tried to leave, they insisted on going with her and tried to persuade her to let them take her home, but she ducked into a shop.

"Although they never said who they worked for, I am convinced they were from the police," Aranes said. "Carel said at one stage during the interview that he did not want to play games with me—I knew what he wanted.

"During the interview and afterwards, I felt very angry with myself for being so nervous, for not trying to get more information from them."

Ebrahim said she had informed their lawyer, Mr Kader Amien, of the incident, and added that a similar approach had been made to a civic member in Montagu, also by a woman calling herself Loubscher and driving a blue Opel Kadett.

When Amien tried to trace the car's registration supplied by Aranes, it belonged to a family in Kenilworth driving a Toyota Conquest.

"We are really perturbed by this attempt to spy on us," Ebrahim said. "What is really upsetting is that the government talks about a new South Africa, yet its security wing appears to be operating as it did in the past.

"We have nothing to hide and in the past few months we have become quite used to talking and working openly and not clandestinely, as we were forced to do during the dark days of the emergency."

A copy of Aranes's claims were faxed to the police but at the time of going to press there was no response.

Bophuthatswana Expels Two British Academics

*MB1610190891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1839 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 16 SAPA—Two British academics were expelled from Bophuthatswana for "undisciplined behaviour" on Tuesday [15 October], the homeland's Department of Information said on Wednesday. Bophuthatswana Internal Affairs Secretary Micah Tsunke said the decision to terminate the services of Dr Michael Rigby and Dr Sakowics Librowski was taken after consistent reports of their undisciplined behaviour over a long period of time.

Dr Rigby, an economist, and Dr Librowski, an English lecturer, were recruited to lecture teachers at the Mmabatho In-Service Education College for a period of three years, Education Director Chris Rakgokong said. The working and residence permits of the two academics were withdrawn before the expiry of their three-year contracts.

Bophuthatswana National In-Service Education College principal, Prof Kenneth Jones, charged reasons for the termination of the two academics' services were "apathy to the spirit of their contracts", professional misuse of government property and abuse of special privileges. Prof Jones said Dr Rigby was guilty of subletting his government-owned house for profit and had failed to return more than R[and]3,000 to his illegal tenant. Dr Rigby and Dr Librowski had also failed to pay more than R9,000 of damages incurred after abandoning a government vehicle near Zeerust for two days, claimed the principal.

The two lecturers could not be contacted for comment.

Bophuthatswana Political Prisoner Dies in Jail

*MB1610165891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1644 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[By Sue Thomas]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 16 SAPA—A Bophuthatswana political prisoner died in a jail sick-bay on Monday [14 October] morning. Bophuthatswana commissioner of prisons, Col Cas Delpport confirmed on Wednesday. Col Delpport said it was not yet certain how 37-year-old Rabusang "Blackmambo" Monnana died, but added a postmortem would be carried out soon.

Monnana, jailed in Rooigrond prison for two years for public violence, had reported sick on October 3 and was

admitted to the sick bay. Col Delpport said he did not know why Monnana had not been admitted to hospital.

He denied accusations of negligence by the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum, which monitors political prisoners. "I categorically deny that. Admittance to hospital depends on the medical officer in charge."

Maref spokesman Mr Paul Daphne said Monnana, a previous hunger striker, had a history of ill-health. "His death appears to be one of negligence. It seems his poor health was repeatedly brought to the attention of medical personnel, but at no stage was he taken to hospital." He said on October 3 Monnana had collapsed and was taken to the sickbay by fellow prisoners. The family's lawyer had requested an autopsy by doctors appointed by the family, Mr Daphne said.

Col Delpport said the autopsy would be carried out by a state pathologist. He confirmed lawyers had asked to be present at the postmortem, and said the request was being considered by authorities.

Mr Daphne said Monnana was arrested after clashes between the community of Leeuwfontein, in the north-western Transvaal, and Bophuthatswana police over forced incorporation into the homeland. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in August last year.

SACC Blames Authorities for Death

*MB1710074891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2145 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 16 SAPA—The South African Council of Churches [SACC] in a statement blamed the Bophuthatswana authorities for Monnana's death.

"The SACC is greatly shocked by his untimely death in prison. The actions of Bophuthatswana authorities, who chose to ignore the legitimate call for the release of all political prisoners in Bophuthatswana, is directly responsible for his death and this we deplore."

The church group urged Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope "to address the legitimate call by prisoners for their release."

"If this is not done as a matter of urgency, we fear that the loss of human life and tragedy will escalate."

The SACC's statement, signed by general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane, expressed concern for another prisoner in Bophuthatswana, Johannes Simelane, who on Wednesday experienced his 59th day of hunger strike.

If Mr Mangope did not heed the call for the release of political prisoners, "he will be held responsible for any loss of life of the political prisoners in Bophuthatswana", the SACC statement warned.

Bophuthatswana To Release 18 Political Prisoners*MB1710160091 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Text] Bophuthatswana is to release another 18 political prisoners. John Matham reports from Johannesburg:

[Matham] Justice Minister Godfrey Mothibe described the release as a bold and meaningful contribution to settling the recent problems. [words indistinct] part of the ongoing process which began last month when 19 prisoners were released.

The Bophuthatswana government's approach is that only those prisoners who behaved well would be considered for release and Mothibe says the 18 have met what he calls the behavioral and attitudinal conditions necessary.

Johannes Simelane, who has been on a hunger strike for nearly 2 months, is not among those who will be released. The Mafikeng Antirepression Forum [Maref] says only once all political prisoners in the independent home and have been set free can there be rejoicing. Maref condemned what it called a piece-meal approach to the problem.

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Reshuffles Cabinet*MB1610072691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2124 GMT 15 Oct 91*

[Text] KwaMhlanga Oct 15 SAPA—KwaNdebele's Chief Minister Prince James Mahlangu on Tuesday announced a cabinet reshuffle affecting two ministers and a number of deputy ministers.

Former Justice Minister N. J. Mahlangu becomes minister of education and culture, while Education Minister S. E. Masango becomes justice minister.

Works and Water Affairs Deputy Minister J. L. Mahlangu has become the deputy minister of education and culture.

Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Mr D. P. Mahlangu now becomes deputy minister of finance and economic affairs.

Mr D. J. Mnguni, who was the deputy minister of finance and economic affairs now becomes the deputy minister of internal affairs.

Former Internal Affairs Deputy Minister F. D. Mngomezulu will be deputy minister of works and water affairs.

Prince Mahlangu said in a statement the cabinet reshuffle was aimed at promoting efficiency and dynamism in the leadership of the region.

Air Force Jet Crashes During Training Flight*MB1610154291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[Text] A South African Air Force [SAAF] jet has crashed in the Cape [Province]. The SAAF says an Impala Mk I fighter plane crashed during a routine training flight on the Springbok Flats north of Ceres today.

An air force spokesman said the pilot ejected successfully from the plane, and the accident was apparently caused by the plane colliding with a bird. A commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the exact cause of the accident.

Press Reviews on Current Events, Issues**16 Oct Newspapers***MB1610115991*

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'Unwise' To Exclude Inkatha From Patriotic Front—The exclusion of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] from the forthcoming Patriotic Front conference is "petty and unwise," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 October. "It may even be a major blunder by three major organisations behind the conference: the ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization]." The exclusion also "contradicts the spirit, if not the letter, of the PAC slogan 'Peace Among the Africans'. If the IFP feels ostracised and insulted the prospects of the joint rally helping to and the bitter feud in Umlazi are negligible. By the same token, the hopes of 'Peace Among the Africans' are miniscule. Chief Buthelezi and the IFP are still a force to be reckoned with. To treat them in a disparaging manner by consigning them to the 'De Klerk camp' may have the same tragic result as the failure to reach out to Zulu migrant workers in the township hostels around Johannesburg."

BUSINESS DAY

Education Turning Point—"It is a measure of the Nationalist government's metamorphosis that a Minister of Education has gone on record as saying he favours 'one nonracial, non-discriminatory education system'," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 October. The words were those of Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer. "While De Beer may be right in saying there is no longer justification for using schoolchildren as political cannon-fodder, education remains a political issue." The government is still wedded to variations of "models" for the opening of white schools to all races. "For a start, such restrictions should be dropped, and the schools themselves should be allowed to open their doors to pupils of their choice."

SOWETAN

Pupils Exempt From Tax Strike—The exemption of pupils from the planned anti-VAT [value added tax] action on November 4 and 5 will be greeted with a sense of relief by all concerned," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 October. "In view of the chronic education crisis in which we find ourselves, it was in the first instance bad timing to schedule a general strike in the middle of year-end exams."

17 Oct Newspapers

MB1710143291

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

New U.S. Sanctions Against Armscor—U.S. displeasure over the recent revelation of Armscor, Armaments Corporation of South Africa, missile sales should be seen as "more than a slap on the wrist," and not be underestimated, begins a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 17 October. "Far from being irrelevant, or of little practical effect, the political implications of the sanctions could not be more serious or disturbing. Of all the several options open to the US Government in dealing with the matter, the administration chose to use the harshest form of sanctions which current US laws permit." Although the sanctions are not intended to hurt the South African economy—indeed the new sanctions duplicate the existing arms embargo for the most part—the image of South Africa generally, and Armscor in particular is damaged. "The imposition of sanctions on South Africa is likely to open the way for the public portrayal of Armscor as something of an international threat to peace and stability—a highly damaging image at a time when the De Klerk government supposedly is trying to get state, city and local sanctions lifted across the US."

Possibility of South Africa Rejoining the Commonwealth—A second editorial on the same page of THE STAR, writes that "for a country which has spent the past four decades fighting to break out of increasing isolation, the invitation to join any international organisation has to be an advance." Even if South Africa were to focus on establishing an economic bloc in Africa, "the investment will have to come from the G-7. It would certainly do no harm sharing Commonwealth membership with two of them, as well as with the other member states of the trading bloc." Allaying some white fears, the editorial continues: "In spite of the looseness of the Commonwealth, membership would probably reassure large numbers of whites who would feel themselves to be part of a greater whole which includes the British, the Australians, the New Zealanders and the Canadians."

BUSINESS DAY

Finance Minister Du Plessis' 'Wasted Opportunity'—After his 'low-key' address to the International Monetary

Fund in Bangkok yesterday, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis is encouraged to "take lessons from Pik Botha on how to handle international audiences," cites a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17 October. "Although Du Plessis had top bankers, businessmen and politicians at his feet, he failed to make a case for foreign investment in South Africa. He opted instead for broad IMF-style rhetoric on economic restructuring and social upliftment. The only line worth clinging to was the warning that assistance could come too late."

RAPPORT

National Party Discards Formalities at Cape Congress—"Party Congresses come and go without arousing much interest." "The Cape Congress of the National Party [NP], however, showed new signs of life," notes a page 24 editorial in Afrikaans in the Johannesburg RAPPORT on 13 October. "The State President F.W. de Klerk chose this opportunity to criticize the ANC [African National Congress]. He warned the ANC that it was out of line and the enthusiasm with which his remarks were greeted should serve as a stern warning to the ANC that the NP intends to fight." "The fact that many new colored NP members attended the congress and that one was elected to an important position was expected. What does deserve recognition, however, is the natural manner in which the newcomer was accepted. The NP regards its open status as a normal practice." "There was a great deal of optimism on the future of the party. Whatever other parties have to say about this, the NP believes that it is a winning party. It plans to approach future elections with the idea of winning them." "The message of the NP's Cape congress is that there is life for the NP in the new South Africa and it plans to use all available opportunities to promote itself"

*** Air Force's Dakota Update Program Described**

92AF0033B Johannesburg ARMED FORCES
in English Sep 91 pp 15, 17

[Text] The announcement that the South African Air Force has started a programme to update its Dakota fleet has not come as a surprise, but the fact that the SAAF [South African Air Force] has decided to implement the programme itself does. Specially when it is appreciated that the work involved is far more than a complete strip-down, and includes structural changes that produced a new version of the "gooney bird."

This is not the first time that the South African Air Force has become involved in the construction of aircraft. In the mid-thirties, the SAAF established what was known as the Air Depot to undertake a building programme of aircraft that would be used by the pilots produced by the "Thousand Pilot Scheme" started in 1937. The Air Depot was responsible for turning out 30 Westland Wapitis, 42 Avro Tutors and 68 Hawk Hartbeests. Apart from the engines and instruments, the aircraft were all built by SAAF technicians.

There are, no doubt, a number of reasons that decided the Air Force to embark on the modification and one that has been advanced is that they found that if they undertook the modifications, it would result in financial savings. Other reasons being the utilisation of existing facilities and technical personnel and existing logistical staff. As the programme has progressed, additional benefits have become apparent, including the interest that the two production lines have developed amongst the technical staff, especially SAAF apprentices under training.

Production lines have been established at both Swartkops and Ysterplaats Air Force Bases in existing hangarage and the programme is planned to continue for another three years.

As the aircraft come off the production lines, they will be deployed to the various operational squadrons and while no figure has been released for the total number of aircraft involved in the development, it is thought to be in the vicinity of forty.

The enhanced performance of the new Dakota will enable it to be used in a number of roles and will, no doubt, fill some of the gaps that presently exist in the SAAFs fleet and to some extent, explain some of the recent retirements that have taken place of aging aircraft.

To date, apart from the project's code name, the aircraft has generally been referred to as the "Super Dak;" we should be able to do better than that. Perhaps the SAAFs journal AD ASTRA could start a competition for a name to follow on in the style of Bosbok, Kudu and Albatross.

The fitting of the two turbo-prop engines resulted in a large weight-saving, causing the centre of gravity to move aft and to compensate for this and other changes, a section of one meter was fitted to the fuselage forward of the propeller-line, which has allowed for an exit door to be fitted on the starboard side of the cockpit.

The lengthened fuselage and changes to the inside structure has increased the passenger capacity to 34 and allowed for a galley to be fitted. Other structural changes include the fitting of a new load-carrying floor with provision for the fitting of conventional seats. The electrical and hydraulic systems have been updated, while the cabin heating system has been lowered to floor-level with better heating for passengers.

The weight reduction resulting from the new engines and other structural changes, coupled with the increased performance, have required that the control surfaces on the wings and empennage have had to be altered.

The increased speed of 80 kph and a cargo increase of 1,000 kg, coupled with a range of 4,800 kilometers giving an endurance of up to 14 hours, greatly improves the number of roles in which the new aircraft can be used. Amongst these is the maritime role, and the SAAF have announced that a maritime version of the aircraft is being planned.

The programme has included updating the avionics with locally-developed and manufactured systems and there is little doubt that the increased endurance will ensure that the "Super Dak" is used in the search and rescue role.

* Status of Aerospace Industry Described

* Associations Formed

92AF0026A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Sep 91 pp 1a-2a

[Interview with Dr. John Temple, chairman of the Aerospace Industry Association, by Elena Kyriacou; place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the present state of the aerospace industry in South Africa, and what has been the impact of the cutback on capital expenditure by the South African Defence Force [SADF]?

[Answer] The cutbacks by the Defence Force are very serious and those companies that had built up capacity to meet previous forecasts are already suffering.

The future is even more serious as some contracts have a few years to run followed by nothing.

[Question] What has been the motivation for the recent formation of the Aerospace Industry Association, what are its aims and objectives, and what is its present numerical strength?

[Answer] Much of the aerospace industry was busy in the defence sector which meant that little was known about capability.

Even companies within this sector knew little about each other's capabilities.

The association aims to bridge this information gap as well as to represent the industry to the outside world.

The formation of a South African Aerospace Industry Association was agreed at a meeting on 25 July 1991 of several leading industrialists from local aerospace and associated companies.

This meeting was a sequel to a symposium held five months earlier in February to discuss the state of the aircraft industry in South Africa.

At this symposium, 170 delegates from almost 60 aerospace companies and related organisations had expressed a definite need for unification of the industry into a single association.

The July meeting reached a consensus that an active and influential Aerospace Industry Association would play a major positive role in the process of industry stabilisation, growth, "globalisation" and prosperity.

An interim committee was appointed to press ahead with the formation of the association.

The main aim of the association would be to unify, encourage, develop and promote the technical and manufacturing potential in South Africa's aerospace industry, and to present this industry as a distinct, mature and responsible sector.

It is not the intention to duplicate or supercede the functions of existing bodies, but to work alongside those already representing segments of the industry.

The committee is keen to include in the association all companies and organisations, both large and small, from the public and private sectors, which are engaged in the design, development, production and support of aerospace vehicles and equipment.

[Question] How internationally competitive is the South African aerospace industry, is it capable of becoming a world-class player in the global market, and what contribution can it make in the export field?

[Answer] Most of what has been developed in South Africa is of a world class nature.

It should therefore be exportable.

I believe that it will also be competitive.

My reason for this belief is that it is precisely in this sort of endeavour that South Africa is strong.

It involves intellectual capability where we are competitive in terms of output per unit of international currency.

It avoids our weakness, namely low productivity in high volume factories.

[Question] What varieties of aircraft are made in South Africa, in what respect are these unique, and what are the prospects for commercial aircraft building?

[Answer] Manufacture of aircraft is something that we have not addressed but I am sure that our strategy will be to enter into joint ventures with international producers in which we produce modules or sections for products either destined for us or for anyone else.

South African purchasers from overseas should insist on a certain South African content or "offset" against purchases.

[Question] What aerospace niche markets do you believe South Africa will be able to exploit?

[Answer] Niche markets, apart from helicopters and smaller aircraft, are in avionics and space-related equipment.

[Question] How equipped is the electronics industry—with which you are personally intimately involved—to make a global contribution, and what electronic aerospace products in your view could make an impact on world markets?

[Answer] As stated above, we have built up state-of-the-art avionics and this could be beneficial to the electronics industry.

They are high added value, high engineering content products—ideal for South Africa.

[Question] What role can your association members play in the servicing field given the fact that many foreign airlines have now included South Africa on international routes.

[Answer] Our objective is not in imitation.

An association (Amosa) [Association of Aviation Maintenance Organisations] already exists for this purpose.

[Question] What products developed for military aircraft are now ready to be used in civilian aircraft, and to what extent are these products unique?

[Answer] I have a limited knowledge of available products—this is one of the reasons for the formation of the association.

[Question] Could you please comment on the fact that Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] is to be transferred out of the defence arena and into the Ministry of Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises?

[Answer] The defence cutbacks clearly called for a new role for Armscor.

It appears that the government intends using it as a stimulus to high-tech industry.

In this regard, it can only be welcomed.

[Question] Has South Africa lost many of its aeronautical engineers, to which countries have they migrated, and is it true that South Africa in future will only require four aeronautical engineering graduates a year as opposed to past requirements of 30 a year?

[Answer] I have no statistics on aeronautical engineers but it would be great pity if we allowed our skills to leave the country.

[Question] How will your association be able to ensure that the SA [Republic of South Africa] aerospace industry will be able to be represented in a balanced way taking into account the needs of the design and development segment, the manufacturing and assembly segment, the repair, service and maintenance segment, as well as the dealer/trader aspects?

[Answer] The benefits of the association to its members are the following: coordinated national and international marketing of the entire South African aerospace industry; participation in, and exposure to, industry strategic planning; collective industry representation to government on matters of policy and on the creation of a favourable business environment; access to consultancy services, lectures, conferences, grants, bursaries

and industry statistics; and links with other kindred national and international organisations.

[Question] Are there any other issues you would like to raise?

[Answer] We are keen to co-operate with all existing associations and to encompass both manufacturers and those involved in research and development.

For this reason we are calling for all interested parties to contact me or Noel Potter at Atlas.

*** Czechs Establish Market**

92AF0026B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Sep 91 p 2a

[Text] The Czechoslovakian aerospace industry has targeted southern Africa for its next sales campaign.

And ground work is already being laid for visits later this year and appearances at the Aviation '92 air show.

PAE Aero Industries of Honeydew has established a marketing network in preparation for the arrival of aircraft such as a new 40-seater airliner, a 19-seat turbo-prop airliner, single-engineered utility aircraft, specialist aerobatic and agricultural machines and gliders as well as microlights.

Zdenek Novy, who heads the company, says he has already received calls from companies interested in the various aircraft.

"A major crop-spraying company has shown an interest in the Z-137T Agro-Turbo manufactured by the Moravan company.

"Aerobatic Zlin aircraft are already in operation in South Africa, and more are likely to be sold in the country soon," reports Novy.

The regional airline market will see the introduction of the 19-seat L-410 UVP-E which has already passed the 1,000 unit production mark and of which several examples are in services in Africa.

With deregulation coming in a number of African countries during the next few years, the new pressurised 40-seat L-610 is seen as a strong competitor for traditional Western offerings.

Five prototypes of this aircraft are already flying with the locally manufactured Motorlet Walter M602 turboprops.

The L-610, similar to the de Havilland Dash 8, will be offered to the West at a price which the Czech aerospace industry's Let-Kunovice claims will, at \$7-million, be two-thirds the price of the Franco-Italian ATR 42 airliner.

The Aero L-270 multi-purpose utility aircraft is presently under development with deliveries anticipated to begin possibly later this year.

Flight training schools and air forces in Africa will find the Moravan Z-142, which is intended for basic, aerobatic and advanced flying training, of interest.

The Z-142 is a major foreign currency earner for the Czechs and one of the biggest recent export orders came from Algeria.

Thirty of these machines have already been delivered to this north African state.

Another aircraft to be marketed extensively in southern Africa this year is the L-23 Super Blanik glider.

The Super Blanik is a two-seat, all-metal, cantilever high winged glider used for both training and performance flying.

It has also been approved for instrument flying.

*** Expansion Abroad Needed**

92AF0026C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Sep 91 p 3a

[Text] Survival of South Africa's aerospace industry will be critically dependant upon the country's ability to globalise, says Altech Electronic Systems group executive director Dr. Hannes Steyn.

Dr. Steyn delivered the opening address at this year's third South African Aeronautical Engineering conference held in pretoria last month.

"We must find foreign markets for our (few) niche products.

"We must find strategic alliances with major aerospace players abroad.

"The initiating onus must shift from government to the private sector, and leaders in aerospace industry must act in unison and use the South African Aerospace Industry Association," commented Dr. Steyn.

"The indigenous component of our aeronautical industry was mainly based upon military requirements for aircraft and missiles.

"Claims for a peace divided have slowed the cash flow stream to a trickle, a trickle that flows (substantially) out of the country.

"In the pioneering days of aviation, we all, airmen and technical men, had a love affair with flying.

"Our love affair will be more with technology.

"The flying platform (aircraft, missile, spacecraft), is the technological vehicle.

"The transition is from aeronautics to aerospace," said Dr. Steyn.

Another key speaker at the conference was Professor Jan Roskam, president of the American-based Design, Analysis and Research Corporation (DAR-Corp) and Professor of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Kansas.

"Overall economic activity in the African continent has suffered over the last decades because of the many political struggles which have been going on in a large number of countries, including South Africa.

"After the various political setting processes which are going on within many countries on the African continent have run their course, a period of economic growth can be expected," says Prof Roskam.

"Because of the relatively well established aeronautical infrastructure, the future for aviation within the African continent seems to be particularly bright.

"That in turns means a growing market for aircraft," commented Prof Roskam.

He said South Africa is one of only a few countries within the African continent with an already established aeronautical design and manufacturing industry (that is, Atlas), an aeronautical research capability (that is, Aerotek) as well as with a corresponding university supply line for aeronautical, mechanical and electrical engineers.

"Because the design, development, manufacturing and support of aircraft is an inherently 'clean and manpower intensive' activity, it would seem that for the planning of economic growth South African aeronautics would be an important 'target area,'" said Prof Roskam.

"If the government of the RSA [Republic of South Africa] intends for the RSA industry to enter and to stay in the business of commercial aircraft design, development, certification and manufacturing for the long haul, it will be necessary to support this industry with a 'pipeline' or well trained engineers and technicians.

"This in turn requires substantial support by the government of universities and technical schools with special programmes in aeronautical engineering.

"This type of support has been a crucially important aspect of the development of a successful aeronautics industry in the Netherlands, Brazil and Indonesia," concluded Prof Roskam.

Professor Inderjit Chopra of the Aerospace Engineering Department at the University of Maryland, USA, spoke on the design and analysis trends of helicopter rotor systems.

To overcome many of the problems associated with conventional articulated rotor systems, new rotor systems are being contemplated.

In his paper, Prof Chopra assessed the state of art technology of advanced rotor systems.

Rotor systems include hingeless, bearingless, composite, circulation control, advanced geometry and tilt rotors.

The paper reviewed mathematical modelling, analysis methods, past and recent developments, potential limitations and future research needs in each system.

Also the potential of incorporation of structural optimisation methodology and smart structures technology in rotors to improve the efficiency and capabilities of rotorcraft is discussed.

Dr. Heinz Rudolf Weber of the South African Institute of Aeronautical Engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand, spoke on the shape of things to come in civil aircraft technology.

"The cost of ownership of today's commercial transports is so high that each technological advancement that goes into an aircraft must be cost-effective.

"It must pay for itself and then some.

"It must be good for the operator and the travelling public.

"And perhaps somewhat parochially, it must be good for the manufacturer also.

"Of similar importance is the fact that each technological advancement must be associated with an acceptable level of risk in applying it.

"So for the future, we are looking for cost-effective technology, associated with reasonable risks," said Dr. Weber.

* Electronic Systems Program

92AF0026D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Sep 91 p 5a

[Text] Aerotek, a division of the CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research], operates an electronic systems programme which has been involved in research, development and implementation of electronic technology for almost two decades.

The programme focuses on digital and analog hardware as well as software development for sensor systems on-board military and civilian aircraft.

Some examples are a flighty inspection system (FIS) for inspection and calibration of all airports in southern Africa; antennas and receivers covering the microwave and millimeter wave frequency band; software codes for electromagnetic placement of antennas on aircraft; receivers and processors for emitter recognition and identification; and super-component development for use in on-board electronic equipment.

Aerotek was awarded a certificate of approval by the Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) in August last year for the following services—the inspection and testing of damaged aircraft parts and components; repairs to, or

the development of, new replacements of the above items; the development of import replacements; the use of composite or conventional materials; all work carried out in compliance with DCA regulations; composite manufacturing facility for both structural and non-structural aircraft applications; arranging full DCA approval on complete projects and for a permit to fly if required; quick reaction to meet aircraft-on-ground (AOG) emergencies; and full stressing and structural analysis capabilities.

Already a number of firms in the civil aircraft industry are using these services.

Contracts completed and being carried out total about R[ands]500,000.

* Institute Promotes Industry

92AF0026E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Sep 91 p 8a

[Text] The South African Institute of Aeronautical Engineering (SAIAeE) is a professional body with the mission of promoting the South African aeronautical industry to the rest of the South African industries, to the worldwide aeronautical industry and to the government (through the South African Association for Engineers, SAVI).

It provides a forum for the generation and exchange of knowledge important to the theory and practice of aeronautical engineering and science.

The institute encourages and recognises excellence in the aeronautical community, and provides opportunities and support for members to enhance their professional skills and expertise.

The body encourages a public awareness of aeronautical community as well as a public awareness of aeronautical engineering.

Finally, the body promotes professionalism and high standards of ethical behaviour and social responsibility among members.

The SAIAeE has played an active role in amalgamating the aeronautical industry in the country by initiating, in conjunction with the Royal Aeronautical Society (RAeSA), the Aeronautical Society of South Africa (AeSSA) and the Association of Registered Licensed Aircraft Technicians (ARLAT), an association of South African aerospace industries.

The various societies and associations are responsible for organising the numerous named lectures, such as the Major Miller lecture, the John Weston lecture and the Pierre van Ryneveld lecture.

Further, the SAIAeE publishes an annual scientific journal, *AERONAUTICS MERIDIANA*, and arranges an aeronautical conference.

* Engineering Course

92AF0026F Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Sep 91 p 9a

[Text] Many of the engineers instrumental in the success of aeronautical research, development and design programmes in South Africa received their academic grounding at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Since 1971 the School of Mechanical Engineering has offered an aeronautical option in its undergraduate degree; in 1988 the option course was converted to a separate BSc degree in aeronautical engineering (still within the School of Mechanical Engineering).

By the end of 1991, about 140 aeronautical engineers will have graduated from Wits.

Every effort is made by the head of the branch, Professor Alan Nurick, to maintain high standards in the bachelors degree and it is accredited not only by the ECSA but also by the Royal Aeronautical Society in London.

The quality of the degree is evident in the success attained by many Wits graduates in post graduate programmes at top American and British universities.

In order to ensure these standards the curriculum and course contents are regularly evaluated.

It is also an objective of the branch to provide post graduate education.

About 12 to 15 students are registered for MSc and PhD degrees in the fields of helicopter technology, composite materials, aerodynamics, gas dynamics, aeroelasticity and flight dynamics.

A heavy emphasis is placed on research in the branch, both by students and staff.

Topics studied by the latter include high angle-of-attack flight dynamics, dynamic wind tunnel testing, helicopter rotor aero-dynamics and blockage effects of tail rotors, circulation control of helicopter tail booms and composite aircraft structures.

Laboratory facilities for research and teaching compare favourably with top institutions overseas and include a low speed continuous elliptic-section wind tunnel with pyramidal balance, a larger open-ended low speed wind tunnel, a supersonic blowdown tunnel, helicopter hover and translational test rigs, various shock tubes, a 2 m x 1 m diameter autoclave, filament winding machine and Schenck testing machine, as well as other equipment in the School of Mechanical Engineering.

A water tunnel and an adaptive wall wind tunnel for research on high lift devices are under construction.

It is the policy of the branch that effective liaison with industry is essential, not only to ensure relevance of the

degree but also to satisfy the industry, a centre of high quality research to benefit the progress of aeronautics in South Africa.

This contact is achieved in the form of research contracts and via the Aeronautical Engineering Advisory committee—from which valuable advice and recommendations are received from senior members of the aeronautical industry.

The branch of aeronautical engineering is poised to play a major role in education and research.

* CAA Represents Industry

92AF0026G Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Sep 91 p 9a

[Text] The Commercial Aviation Association of southern Africa (CAA) is considered to be the body most representative of the aerospace industry in southern Africa.

The CAA was founded in 1944 by a number of people who, while serving with the South African Air Force in North Africa and Europe, had come to realise the potential of aviation for civil use, and recognised the need for an organised transfer of resources, such as surplus aircraft, airfields and training facilities, from the military to the private sector.

The CAA is a multi-national, multi-discipline organisation.

It is open to any person in Africa, south of the equator, who has a commercial interest in aerospace.

Although membership is open to individuals, the CAA in the first instance is an association of companies.

Members range from manufacturers to sales organisations to airlines, and include corporate aircraft operators, maintenance organisations, training schools, airport operators and consultants—both in the fixed wing and rotorcraft categories of aircraft and in the field of electronics.

To the CAA are affiliated bodies such as the Association of South African aircraft Distributors (ASAAD), the Association of Aviation Maintenance Organisations (AMOS) and the Helicopter Association of southern Africa (HASA), all sharing the same secretariat.

AMOS has been registered as an employer's organisation in terms of the Labour Relations Act.

Members of these associations are expected to abide to their individual codes of ethics.

The CAA's main function is that of being a watchdog for the industry.

Most of its efforts are spent in communications with the government, in particular the Departments of Transport, Finance and Trade & Industry.

The CAA serves on practically all bodies that have dealings with aviation aspects.

It has made a major contribution to the Margo Commission of Inquiry into civil aviation and participated in the studies on domestic and intentional air services policies.

The association has been instrumental in the founding of the Aerospace Industry Training Board (AITB) and the southern African Aviation Safety Council (SAASCo).

In 1979, the CAA took over the responsibility for the staging of the biennial aerospace trade exhibition Aviation Africa International, which from 1975 was held at Lanseria airport but in 1986 moved to Rand airport.

* Air Force's Mission

92AF0026H Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Sep 91 p 14a

[Text] The mission of the South African Air Force is to supply South Africa with professional and cost effective operational air capabilities.

These are primarily to secure the airspace, support the air power requirements of the security forces and other state departments.

This mission gives rise to a wide spectrum of tasks which are accomplished by the effective employment of men and aircraft.

The task of the logistics branch of the Air Force is to ensure the availability and dependability of aircraft and other operational systems.

This implies the acquisition of new systems and subsystems and the maintenance of existing systems.

The aerospace industry is directly involved in the supply of products and services to support the acquisition and maintenance requirements of the Air Force.

The Air Force does, however, require an internal engineering capability.

The engineering capabilities of the SAAF [South African Air Force] are required to cover the full spectrum of aeronautical engineering, to a greater or lesser degree.

This does not imply that the SAAF must maintain a capability that would enable it to design, develop and produce its own aircraft.

It does mean, however, that there must exist a level of knowledge and skill in the various disciplines within its engineering authority which will enable it to remain an intelligent client when negotiating the acquisition of aircraft, systems and services.

It must retain, also, the ability to design, develop and implement engineering solutions to problems met in services.

As with any operator of aircraft, whether an air force or civil organisation, most of its technical staff members are employed on servicing, maintenance and overhaul, either carrying out the work or planning and controlling it.

To maintain the required standards of airworthiness and safety, meticulous care is taken in the preparation of the documentation in accordance with which, all work is carried out, inspected and certified.

Much of this documentation is supplied by the originators of the equipment concerned, but management of the information it contains, and the publishing of supplementary information is a specialised engineering activity within the SAAF.

With the exception of special trades, which are unique to an air force, such as that of armourers, the actual skill categories of those who carry out the work on aircraft, engines and equipment, are similar to those of their civil aviation counterparts.

Test flying is another specialised occupation, the purpose of which is to acquire information on the performance and behaviour of aircraft or individual airborne items.

This may be used for acceptance, for certification or for modification purposes.

Also, it is often needed for the development of improvements or for investigating failures or deviations from required performance.

Quality assurance has been practiced in aviation, if not under that name, since the early days of flying.

This is achieved through the various national and international airworthiness codes and regulations used to govern the design, development, manufacture, operation and support of aviation products.

In addition to these, and where appropriate, the SAAF uses SABS [South African Bureau of Standards] and ISO (international organisation for standardisation) publications for reference.

Although it is natural that the emphasis on engineering in the Air Force is directed towards aviation itself, this is not exclusively so.

Essential fringe activities and support service needs, require work over the full spectrum of the engineering disciplines.

* Violence: Year Claims 3,000 Lives

92AF0033A Johannesburg THE STAR in English
5 Sep 91 p 3

[Article by Montshiwa Moroke]

[Text] More than 3,000 people were killed and an estimated 7,000 injured during violence in South Africa between July 1990 and June this year, the Human rights Commission (HRC) said yesterday.

The overall toll on township community life had been devastating: 3,180 people died, more than 8,000 were arrested, and tens of thousands displaced from their homes.

The figures were released to the press in Johannesburg yesterday in a special HRC report titled: "The new total strategy. Twelve months of community repression."

Vigilantes were responsible for 1,640 (83 percent) of all politically related deaths, security forces for 238, hit-squads for 30, and the right wing for 24, the report said.

Of the overall figure, 1,004 deaths occurred in Natal, at a rate of between 60 and 80 a month—"simply a continuation of six years of carnage."

The violence had taken on the character of an orchestrated onslaught, which the HRC believed was a "new total strategy" that had arisen out of the ashes of the old total strategy under former President P.W. Botha's government.

Deaths inflicted by the police or the SADF [South African Defense Force] had dropped from a monthly average of 30 in the first period to 10 in the second, "indicating some sensitivity to the criticism aroused over the brutality of their methods," the HRC said.

The report added that arrests peaked in May—a month of mass demonstrations, protests against continuing township violence, the ongoing educational crisis, the holding of political prisoners, and actions against workers.

The 1,982 vigilante-related deaths recorded in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging Industrial Area] had been characterised by dramatic swings as high as 570 in August 1990, and as low as 13 in February.

The vigilante violence in the Reef/Vaal complex seemed to have been launched primarily from East Rand bases.

"The general impression gained is that vigilante attacks in these areas are far from being spontaneous.

"There is a distinct appearance of planning and control, with the ability to move forces and mount attacks at predetermined times.

The HRC said records abounded with allegations of collusion.

Angola

Government To Begin Freeing POWs 19 October

*MB1710202491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Text] The government will unilaterally resume freeing all prisoners of war found at the Bentiaba Prison beginning 19 October. Andre Passy, government spokesman on the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], revealed this today.

[Begin Passy recording] The government will free all prisoners of war belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. This process will begin on 19 October this year, with the release of prisoners of war at Bentiaba, in Benguela Province, and Luanda City. On 22 October, the government will free prisoners of war found in Luena [Moxico Province], and Malange Province; while on 23 October, the government will free prisoners of war found in Bie Province and Menongue [Cuando Cubango Province].

Accordingly, the government intends to fulfill what it has promised to do. [end recording]

Speaking at the end of another CCPM meeting, Dr. Andre Passy also said the government is ready to listen to any complaints about possible cases of citizens not freed.

[Begin Passy recording] The government will be ready to listen to any complaints from UNITA about citizens not freed. [end recording]

UNITA's Dr. Victorino Wassy said his organization will begin the process as soon as the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] has confirmed the lists of prisoners of war held by it.

[Begin recording] [Wassy] The process will begin as soon as the ICRC has confirmed the list of prisoners of war.

[Unidentified reporter] Will that be soon?

[Wassy] Yes. I believe so.

[Reporter] What numbers are we talking about?

[Wassy] The numbers are likely to vary. It will mostly depend on the list from the Red Cross. The main aim, however, is to free all prisoners of war. [end recording]

Savimbi Scheduled To Return From U.S. 16 Oct

*MB1510080791 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in English to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 15 Oct 91*

[Communique issued by Abel Chivukuvuku, Luanda Provincial Secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in Luanda on 14 October — read by announcer]

[Text] The Luanda Provincial Secretary of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, informs the Angolan and foreign news media that:

1. Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of UNITA and supreme commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, arrives in Luanda at 1400 [1300 GMT] on 16 October 1991, following a visit to the United States.

2. The UNITA president will give a news conference at the 4 February International Airport. The theme of the news conference will be:

A. The warm and friendly reception accorded to the UNITA delegation by the Bush administration, the U.S. Congress, and private organizations specialized in electoral matters. The news conference will also deal with the meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the UN headquarters, as well as meetings with the business community, particularly the major oil companies.

[Issued] Luanda, 14 October 1991

[Signed] Abel Chivukuvuku

Savimbi Returns, Comments

*MB1610193491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Oct 91*

["Excerpts" of statement by Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, in Luanda on 16 October—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, has advised the Angolan Government against reaching any prefinance agreements with European oil companies. In his opinion, prefinance agreements can only favor the government during the upcoming electoral campaign. This was the major concern expressed by Jonas Savimbi in Luanda this afternoon, shortly after his return from the United States.

Otherwise, the UNITA leader said he was satisfied with the receptiveness the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress showed regarding food and equipment aid for the confined Angolan Government and UNITA troops.

[Savimbi] "The food aid organizations were not happy because they did not have concrete details. We were to be able to [words indistinct] today, we hope that all forces have been confined and that those forces will also benefit from support from the international organizations. The United States and the United Nations have already given their quotas."

Speaking in Luanda today, Savimbi said that the U.S. stand toward UNITA remains the same. He added that there was only one novelty and he pointed it out:

[Savimbi] "We were happy to learn that the United States will be granting support to all Angolan political parties. Now, there are institutes that specialize in democratic issues and they will send teams to Angola to help the political parties. We also felt that the U.S. Government remains committed to the (?Angolan peace) process. It has other problems, like the Middle East and the USSR, and the United States (?cannot show all its commitment) but we have had every guarantee that the United States will remain committed to the (?Angolan peace) process."

UNITA does not accept that Angolan elections should be postponed. A transitional process is as necessary as the holding of elections in September of next year.

[Savimbi] "(?Our) preference is that elections should be held in September [words indistinct] those elections will be verified by international observers. This is important because everything we may wish to do in the way of economic programs will come up against obstacles for as long as there is no government legitimized by the people."

There are differences regarding the stands of U.S. companies and European companies. The UNITA leader said that the latter could accept prefinance agreements, thereby suggesting that the government would be favored before elections are actually held.

[Savimbi] "We also talked (?at length) with the U.S. oil companies. We understand what [words indistinct] those companies. The laws governing U.S. and European companies are different. They complained about certain U.S. Congress amendments that make them pay taxes in Angola and in the United States. Nevertheless, they agreed not to place any pressure on U.S. congressmen until elections are held."

"The situation of the European oil companies is different. They can accept prefinance agreements. UNITA believes that this should not be encouraged in an election year. If anybody grants an oil exploitation bloc concession, if deeds are sold, and if \$200 million or \$250 million are received, then that party will be in a far stronger position than its counterparts."

"What we expect from the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, at this stage, is that it speed up the process. We have already overcome problems such as food for the confined troops. Now we need logistical supplies but, overall, the problem has been overcome. Thus we would like the CCPM to speed up its work."

The UNITA leader also revealed that, after his first meeting with His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda recently, there was the possibility that the two might meet again. Should that happen, it will help clarify more quickly a number of issues that have been seen as obstacles to peace and democracy in Angola.

Dos Santos Receives UN Undersecretary General

MB1610094891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] UN Undersecretary General Marrack Goulding will as of today tour some areas where government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops have already been confined.

Yesterday, Goulding discussed with His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the Republic, the implementation of the Angolan peace accords. (Uige Unima), the head of UNAVEM-2 [UN Angola Verification Mission], also attended the meeting which was held in Futungo de Belas ward. (Unima) had been received by President dos Santos shortly before the audience with Marrack Goulding.

Also yesterday, the president of the Republic received in audience Felix Prieto, the Apostolic delegate in Angola, and Sao Tome and Principe.

EC, UN Aid Considered for Demobilized Troops

MB1310130691 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1100 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Reports from Luanda say Angola may seek foreign assistance to provide employment for more than 150,000 Angolan army troops and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] members who are to be demobilized in terms of the Angolan peace accord. The reports said the Angolan Government may seek aid from the European Community and the United Nations to establish a land resettlement program. Demobilized troops could also be employed in repairing the Lobito to Zaire railway line which was extensively damaged in Angola's civil war.

Botswana

Minister on 'Challenge' of Opposition Coalition

MB1410184691 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Mompoti Merafhe, minister of presidential affairs and public administration, in Gaborone by John Mokhele on the "Focus on Africa" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Last week, Botswana's opposition parties clubbed together with a view to unseat the ruling party. The new coalition consists of three parties: the Botswana National Front, the Botswana Patriotic Front, and the Botswana Progressive Union.

Their target is to unseat the Botswana Democratic Party, the BDP, at the next election. Not a small task, since the BDP has been winning elections since 1966.

On the line to Gaborone, John Mokhele asked Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe, minister of presidential affairs and public administration, what they intended to do in the face of this opposition challenge:

[Begin recording] [Merafhe] My government is not unduly perturbed. We are a democratic country and we believe that political parties individually or collectively are entitled to strengthen their position. But the problem with the opposition is that if you ask them: What is the purpose of this coalition? They will tell you that it is because they want to (?rescue) power from the Botswana Democratic Party, which is the ruling party. But that is not enough. Really, the people of Botswana are looking for a political program which our opposition parties have not been able to offer to the people of Botswana.

[Mokhele] The opposition's argument is that Botswana which prides itself as being a success story is in fact not as much of a success story as it would like to project?

[Merafhe] It is a success story. I mean it depends how you look at it and it depends, you know, on the motive for denying the achievements or nullifying the achievements that we have so far made [words indistinct] of the opposition. I am sure you are quoting what you have probably gleaned from talking to members of our opposition.

[Mokhele] How do you see this whole system evolving? With a credible coalition against your party, how do you see it evolving?

[Merafhe] In my view, knowing the personalities involved, knowing the parties involved, I would be persuaded to regard it as a credible challenge. [sentence as heard] I think this is just an enlarged opposition, a very ineffective opposition. But we welcome that challenge.

[Mokhele] Members of the opposition have many times said that your economic policy has been rather narrow in the sense that you have failed to diversify and to delink sufficiently from South Africa and that you are too dependent on South Africa?

[Merafhe] Those are idealistic positions. You can choose your friends but you cannot choose your neighbors. This country is, you know, economically, so much intertwined with the Republic of South Africa and there is no way that we can, you know, blind ourselves to that reality. Anybody who says we must completely disengage and do no business with South Africa, I think, he is probably living in a fool's paradise and this political bankruptcy which has inhibited the growth of the opposition, because the people of Botswana know what is good and what is bad for them. [end recording]

Madagascar

Opposition Calls for 'All-Out Work Stoppage'

AB1310093891 Paris AFP in English 0708 GMT
13 Oct 91

[By Stephane Jacob]

[Text] Antananarivo, Oct 13 (AFP)—Almost six months after Madagascar erupted into widespread strikes and demonstrations, leading to major moves towards constitutional change, the situation has now bogged down, with deadlock on all fronts and a general strike looming. On Saturday the opposition forces, known as the Forces Vives (Lifeblood) said they were calling for an all-out work stoppage from Monday, after months of sector-specific strikes by civil servants and other groups.

Meanwhile the Lifeblood movement rejected the latest in a series of proposals aimed at ending the political deadlock. The proposal, made by the National Council of Christian Churches, called for the setting-up of a National Public Salvation Committee.

The proposed committee—which may be set up by parliament even if the opposition refuses it—would preside over a suspension of the constitution and the dissolution of both the legally-recognised government and of a rival administration set up by the opposition. The committee would then be in charge of appointing a new prime minister and cabinet.

The opposition, which is struggling to wrest effective power from President Didier Ratsiraka, has rejected the proposal on the grounds that it was not being offered a large enough slice of power—only one third of the seats on the Public Salvation Committee. And observers note that the debate over the national committee might in any case be academic, given the increasing autonomy from the centre being gained by the country's regions.

In August five of the six regions—the exception being the capital Antananarivo—declared themselves "federated states," effectively seizing a large degree of autonomy from the government here. Another struggle is going on over opposition demands for Ratsiraka to relinquish his control of the armed forces in emergencies, which he is refusing to do. The national parliament, which has been sitting since October 3, is expected to vote on that issue soon, although it is not clear whether its vote will lay the question to rest.

On the economic front things have gone from bad to worse, with Prime Minister Guy Razanamasy recently cancelling civil servants' pay for October entirely, stating that as the state had received no tax income since June, it could not pay salaries. Civil servants have been on strike for the past four months. Many companies have gone bankrupt and others are working half-time, with

their employees getting only half their salaries. Paradoxically amid the growing misery, Antananarivo's luxury shops remain packed with goods—which practically nobody can buy.

The opposition's main demand has been for the departure of Ratsiraka.

Mozambique

Radio Reports 'Setback' at Rome Peace Talks

*MB1710113691 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Text] Reports from Rome say there has been another setback in the peace talks there between the Mozambican Government and representatives of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels.

Our correspondent in Rome says Renamo first accepted, and then rejected, a new compromise formula on the status, obligations, and rights of each side. The formula had been agreed upon during a face-to-face meeting on Tuesday [15 October] between the leader of the government delegation, Armando Guebuza, and the chief Renamo negotiator, Raul Domingos. Other delegation members were not present.

Mr. Guebuza described it as a satisfactory general understanding, and the Italian mediators distributed the plan among the members of the two delegations. It was at this point, says our correspondent, that Renamo withdrew its support for the formula. The reason for Renamo's about face is not clear.

The dispute over the status obligations and rights of the two sides led to a breakdown in the Rome talks last August when Renamo refused to accept a compromise under which it would recognize the government in exchange for a privileged political status after a ceasefire. The revised formula worked out this week by Mr. Guebuza and Mr. Domingos is understood to have involved further concessions by the government.

Our correspondent says that following Renamo's withdrawal from the understanding, a plenary session of peace talks scheduled for today is now unlikely to take place.

Prime Minister Leaves for Conference in Netherlands

*MB1710172091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mario Machungo left Maputo for the Netherlands yesterday to attend a technical cooperation conference for Africa. The conference in Maastricht City will be attended by officials from different continents. [passage omitted]

Renamo 'Secret Service Office' Captured 8 Oct

*MB1710112091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Oct 91*

["Just in" report read by Alexandre Raul of the Chief of Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces' Media Office; place and date not given]

[Text] On 8 October, Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] units stationed in central Mozambique occupied the Senga-Senga location which was used as the so-called office of Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] secret services. In their operation, FAM units did not meet any resistance on the part of Renamo armed bandits because the latter fled.

A total of 2,500 civilians were freed from Renamo captivity. At present, those citizens lack food. The International Community of the Mozambique Red Cross [name as heard] has alleged lack of security conditions to assist those citizens. [sentence as heard]

In (Massevane) location of Sofala Province's Cheringoma District, FAM units captured on the same day the Renamo district administrator and a health services chief assigned to an armed bandit sector.

Meanwhile, on 25 September, in yet another violation of the Rome Accord, which put an end to attacks on the Beira and Limpopo corridors, Renamo carried out an armed attack against the Limpopo railroad on the 142-km peg in the Pontia region of Maputo Province's Maputo District. The attack resulted in the derailment of 16 rail cars carrying steel and cotton. Five of the rail cars were destroyed.

The armed bandit action against that corridor was preceded by an attack on the town of Magude where Renamo destroyed and plundered [as heard] the warehouse of the Manica Mozambique enterprise. In view of FAM's prompt response to that attack, two armed bandits aged between 13 and 16 years old were captured with their respective weapons. The two youths confirmed that their group was involved in the raid on Limpopo railroad. The group was based in the (Ngun-gue) and Matongomane regions of Maputo Province.

Peace Marchers' Trial Postponed to 23 Oct

*MB1610180291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[Text] The trial of the seven members of the Patriotic Action Front and the Independent Congress of Mozambique, both emerging political organizations, has been postponed yet again, this time to 23 October. Defense lawyer Antonio Caetano Ferreira, of the National Legal Assistance Institute, has told the media that the postponement arises from the need for the defense to prepare its case. He said his clients had only contacted him this morning.

He noted that though he thought his clients had committed certain errors, they are innocent until proven guilty. The seven are accused of having acted in contravention of Law 9/91 governing the exercise of the freedom of assembly and demonstration in our country.

Swaziland

Appointment of Foreign Minister's Son Viewed

MB1410063691 Mbabane THE TIMES of
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 13 Oct 91 p 5

["Sunday Comment" column: "This Mamba Affair Is Just Too Spicy"]

[Text] The concept of the sovereign and sovereignty among Swazis, is not one that came with the Oxford Dictionary. That is to say, Swazis always had a clear protocol regarding their Kings and the conduct of those who run the affairs of state.

Indeed, all Swazis reverently refer to their sovereign as Lilanga (Sun).

They also refer to the sovereign's pronouncements as 'umlomo longaqalimanga' which means that his statements are incontrovertible.

Significantly, the sun stands high in the sky, at an equal distance to all, sending light and warmth equally to all that perceive it.

Like the sun, the king in Swaziland is accessible to everybody. It is true of course that in practice this is not always possible.

The Swazi system is democratic. For example, the reason pronouncements from the sovereign are incontrovertible, is because the King is the mouthpiece of the nation. Therefore, it follows that every pronouncement from the throne, comes after that subject has been discussed and debated, checked and counter-checked so that all impurities that may contain shreds of controversy and possible dispute are removed.

This is because any embarrassment of the throne, is the embarrassment of the whole Nation. In every normal society, the name and office of the head of state, is highly respected, and is not mentioned lightly. In fact, every citizen bears the responsibility to protect and defend the good name of the sovereign.

Has this good practice been officially abandoned in Swaziland?

If not, how come then that very senior members of this community, including senior members of the Royal family are making serious statements that immediately bring the office of the sovereign into question?

Only very recently, a cabinet Minister has seen it fit to cite the name of the king in defending his office at the High Court. One would expect that the last thing that a

person who has taken oath to defend and protect his King, would be to sacrifice the same King so easily.

However, the most ridiculous statement is that by the minister for foreign affairs, the His Excellency Sir George Mamba, honorary knight of commander of the Order of St George and St James.

The Hon Minister, a very senior member of the government who is also widely respected as a close counsellor for the king, deeply embarrassed this king and country at the most critical moment.

Senator Mamba, asked about his son who has been appointed ambassador to the EEC, responded with the arrogant statement that he was not responsible for appointing his son, and pointed a finger in the direction of the king.

This is very shocking because we have known Senator Mamba to have kept his mouth clammed when he should have spoken. Now he has spoken when he should have best shut up.

While it is true that appointments into certain offices of state are the sole prerogative of the king, still, it would have been common sense that the appointment of the minister's own son should have surprised him. As a man who is expected to be alive to public opinion, he would have been expected to point out that the appointment as ambassador of a son to the minister for foreign affairs would raise too many questions in the eyes of the public. Such questions, the minister would have counselled, were likely to bring disrepute.

To think that one of the ambassadors of the kingdom could be one of the sons of the minister for foreign affairs raises the gloomy specter of a family which runs the affairs of state much like it was their farm.

Besides, as an experienced diplomat, the Hon Minister should have foreseen that such an appointment would create an unpleasant situation which would reflect badly not only on himself, but also on the whole government and on to the office of the King.

This minister will not be allowed to escape with the dim-witted excuse that diplomatic appointments are the prerogative of the king. Of course they are. But it is equally true that on such an appointment, the king is advised by the minister for foreign affairs.

Even if the king had overruled him and preferred to add more honour to the already well decorated House of Mamba, the decent thing for the minister would have been for him to ask to step down from his position to allow his son to ascend with grace. For that, he would have retained his honour.

As it is now, his continued presence gives a bad smell which hinders rather than assists in the conduct of the affairs of his majesty's government. However, it is not yet too late. He could still resign.

Whether or not the minister resigns or, is fired or the situation is left to fester (which is equally possible), will soon be beside the point. The fact is that the proposed ambassadorship of Mr Mamba Jr is already a controversial subject of intense public debate. The questions that are being raised, are ugly and the implications are equally untasteful.

Meanwhile, the question that immediately rises above all others, is whether, at the height of the storm, should young Mamba still be the man to carry the flag of Swaziland and represent our country at such a key diplomatic trading post?

A second cause for concern, is the shabbiness of the response by the minister for foreign affairs on this most sensitive subject. To blame the King on an issue that is already controversial seems to confirm the statement recently by a seasoned political strategist, that certain people around the king are bent on destroying his majesty by making the king unpopular among his people.

Indeed, with advisors like these does the king need enemies?

Though we would not suggest that Mamba is in this clique of ill-advisors still, he should clear himself, and apologise publicly, quickly.

Whatever the outcome of the present case, what this starkly highlights, is the poverty of the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] system ... a system that is so widely open to abuse that anyone daring enough can commit disaster, and if challenged, blamed it on the king. We must deeply apologise to his majesty for appearing to practice what we preach to others not do. We nonetheless hope that in future, people who are to be close to the throne, are to be men of sober senses and clear heads ... people who will protest and defend our revered institution with love and respect.

As a humble suggestion, would it not be a better idea in future, candidates for important National appointment should be closely interviewed by a select committee of the House of Parliament before they get the blessing of his majesty?

That way, funny kinks such as the Mamba affair would be quickly sorted out without any of the present embarrassment.

Zambia

Kaunda Cited on Relevancy of Humanism Philosophy

MB1610205691 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] President Kaunda has said that the philosophy of humanism is still relevant in the country's changing situation as it is based on the importance of man in society. Speaking on both radio and television on the eve of the Humanism Week, President Kaunda said this year

Humanism Week will be dedicated to prayers for peace in the country leading to the 31 October election.

He said in [words indistinct] to the National Day prayer declared by the church in Zambia that the churches should also draw up a prayer program over the next fortnight for the Humanism Week. President Kaunda said all leaders in the country should love one another and maintain peace, as it will be one way to prove what [words indistinct] (?teaching) about.

Angolan Refugees To Be Repatriated Expeditiously

MB1710112891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1051 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] Lusaka Oct 17 SAPA—The estimated 52000 Angolan refugees resident in Zambia are to be repatriated following the end of the 18-year-old civil war in that country, SAPA's correspondent reports.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) confirmed in Lusaka on Thursday that the situation had improved greatly and the repatriation exercise would start as soon as possible.

UNHCR Representative in Zambia Stefan Berglund said the repatriation would be executed in conjunction with the Angolan and Zambian Governments.

The first batch of 12000 people would be repatriated before the onset of the rains and the rest would be returned next year.

According to Mr Berglund, there were more Angolan refugees in Zambia than officially estimated because the majority of them did not register with authorities.

There were many Angolans who settled in Zambia and integrated well with the local population with some claiming they have found a new home.

Many fear the eruption of new fighting between the opposing Angolan parties once they returned home.

The UNHCR did not reveal how much the repatriation exercise would cost.

MMD Seeks Peacekeeping Force During Elections

MB1710192291 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] President of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] Mr. Frederick Chiluba has appealed to international bodies, such as the Commonwealth, to consider sending a peacekeeping force to Zambia during the coming election period. Addressing a news conference in Lusaka this afternoon, Mr. Chiluba said a peacekeeping force was necessary if the present situation, which he said poses threat to peace, continued. He said statements by President Kaunda that there could be

civil war, coupled with some mysterious cargo leaving the country, were worrying the MMD leadership. Mr. Chiluba also wondered why the government has kept quiet over arms missing from armories.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chiluba has demanded that all irregularities pertaining to this month's electoral process be rectified immediately so that the elections could be free and fair. Mr. Chiluba, speaking at the same conference, said that the MMD still stands by its demands that counting of ballots should be conducted at individual polling stations.

He also reiterated his call for the lifting of the state of emergency, saying the atmosphere for holding a free and fair election has been defeated by the state of emergency which, he claims, has allowed for an undeclared and illegal curfew.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe: Democracy-Linked Western Aid 'Blackmail'

MB1510182091 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1500 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe has complained about Western threats to link donor aid to democratic reforms, calling them blackmail. Asked why he advocates sanctions against South Africa if he didn't accept conditions put by donors, Mr. Mugabe said South Africa was different, as it was South Africans who were asking for sanctions.

Mugabe Comments on Student Protest Demonstration

MB1710181091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Interview with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe by unidentified reporter in Harare on 17 October, from the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Excerpts] The heads of government at Harare's Commonwealth Summit witnessed an unscheduled demonstration today involving students of the University of Zimbabwe. Just days after President Mugabe addressed the summit on the importance of democracy and human rights, the students decided to march to the meeting to protest against what they say is an attempt to stifle dissent in Zimbabwe. [passage omitted]

Well, how was President Mugabe feeling about all this? As he entered the Conference Hall this afternoon he was cornered by journalists.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] President Mugabe, would you have any comment on the problems of the university today?

[Mugabe] Oh! Students everywhere raise their own problems and so on, they would demonstrate ...

[Reporter] Isn't it a bad time when [word indistinct] is talking about human rights?

[Mugabe] What is happening [word indistinct] is a demonstration. What has it to do with human rights?

[Reporter] You don't think the students should have been allowed to come on to town to demonstrate?

[Mugabe] Not to throw stones. They would throw stones...[pauses] There are gangsters there at the university, rapists, drunkards, and drug addicts who cause students to do all kinds of things. We used to allow them to come into town and they started stoning the American Embassy and other embassies which we must avoid.

[Reporter] Are you happy with the human rights record of Zimbabwe?

[Mugabe] Look at how we are. You can visit Ian Smith...

[Reporter, interrupts] [Question indistinct]

[Mugabe] Doesn't that speak highly of us? [end recording]

BBC Interviews Student Leader

MB1710182491 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Interview with protesting University of Zimbabwe student leader Paul Chimhosva by Malcom Downing in Harare on 17 October; from the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] The heads of government at Harare's Commonwealth Summit witnessed an unscheduled demonstration today involving students at the University of Zimbabwe. Just days after President Mugabe addressed the summit on the importance of democracy and human rights, the students decided to march to the meeting to protest against what they say is an attempt to stifle dissent in Zimbabwe.

There has been trouble at the university on a number of occasions in recent months. The problem seems to be academic freedom and how much control the government should have over university affairs. In fact, the university's former vice chancellor actually resigned over the issue last month.

In Harare, Malcolm Downing spoke to protest leader Paul Chimhosva and asked him why exactly the students were marching.

[Begin recording] [Chimhosva] We want to go to town and show that all is not well within the university itself. So by trying to go to town, that is where at least every one else, including the international forces, will be around and the international press can see us freely and know that not a thing is correct or is right within the university.

[Downing] Were you trying to embarrass President Mugabe in front of his colleagues from the Commonwealth?

[Chimhosva] There is no attempt to embarrass him altogether. But what precipitated our own action is that within the conference they are holding, there is an article called Human Rights and academic freedom, in its own right, it is a human right.

[Downing] Do you think Mr. Mugabe is being a hypocrite then?

[Chimhosva] As to hypocrisy, that is not true. But he is badly advised. [end recording]

Well, just a few minutes ago we spoke to our correspondent Leonard Mavaneka who has just been at the university campus and Barnaby Phillips asked him what the latest situation was.

[Begin recording] [Mavaneka] I have been to the university this afternoon and the whole university has been cordoned off by riot police. I understand the police are standing at every exit to the university to prevent students from going out. It seems to be a running battle between the police and the students, with the students extinguishing the tear gas the police throw at them, using the fire extinguishers from the university.

[Phillips] Has there been any reports of casualties so far?

[Mavaneka] No, there haven't been any reports of casualties as yet, but in the morning when I went there earlier, students were beaten by batons by the police and they were running away from the tear gas.

[Phillips] Has there been any reaction from the government? They must be very embarrassed about this?

[Mavaneka] I am sure it is very embarrassing for the government but we haven't heard anything yet from the government. It seems to be keeping quiet as yet about the students' riots.

[Phillips] Are delegates at the Commonwealth Conference aware of what is happening at the university campus?

[Mavaneka] I think the delegates should be aware because the students put out a statement which was addressed to the Commonwealth secretary general as well as to the delegates attending the conference. It also appears as if they knew because a lot of journalists, foreign journalists who are also covering the conference, were at the university this morning, which means the word seems to have spread around that the students were demonstrating. [end recording]

Students Clash With Police 18 Oct

*MB1810111291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 18 Oct 91*

[Text] Students in Harare have clashed with police in antigovernment protests for the second day.

Hundreds of students from the University of Zimbabwe gathered this morning for a march to the conference center where the Commonwealth heads of government meeting is being held. They intended handing over a letter outlining allegations of corruption, human rights violations, and state interference in the running of the university.

Riot police with helmets and shields used batons and tear gas to [word indistinct] students on the campus. The police also reportedly threatened journalists with arrest if they approached the university.

Burkina Faso

Cabinet Acts on Amnesty, Soldiers in Politics

AB1010221191 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Gilbert Kabore, who has just entered the studio, will now present the complete minutes of today's cabinet meeting.

[Begin Kabore recording] The cabinet met today, 9 October, under the chairmanship of Comrade Blaise Compaore, head of state and head of government. The cabinet examined the items on its agenda and adopted the following points:

Under the presidency of Burkina Faso, the cabinet heard the report on the measures suggested by the Roundtable Meeting, the Group of 13, the Consultative Committee, and the trade unions. From this examination, it came out that the amnesty and rehabilitation measures had been approved and that the interministerial commission is busy working on counting the people affected by the administrative rehabilitation and the proposal of specific solutions to the various cases. Up to now, nearly 4,000 such people have been counted, and this figure will grow with the enumeration in the interior provinces. Requests for retroactive revision of People's Revolutionary Tribunal sentences handed down will be registered as soon as possible with the creation of the Supreme Court.

With regard to the management of the transitional period, the postings of high commissioners, secretaries general, presidents of special delegations, and prefects were affected. As suggested, the general administration personnel were entrusted with these different functions. [passage omitted]

On the return of the Army to the barracks, in the letter dated 26 July, the minister of popular defense had received instruction to propose, after discussions with the interested parties, the practical measures to be taken as suggested by various groups:

First, any soldier who is seeking an electoral post is obliged to get himself released; second, the same obligation is binding if he is a political party official; and third, it is forbidden to hold political rallies within the barracks, and military Revolutionary Committees have been abolished. Implementation Circular No. 91-2467 gives the specifics on all these measures. [passage omitted]

Still under the presidency of the republic, the Council for the Most Total Clarity decided to create an electoral directorate led by a chairman and two vice chairmen assisted by the technical services, with the participation of the legally recognized political parties. In the same vein, the government decided to invite foreign observers, in addition to those coming on their own, for the various elections. Neighboring parliamentarians and judges of

Ivory Coast, Benin, Senegal, and regional or international institutions were mentioned.

The cabinet appointed Comrade Laurentin Somda as ambassador to Canada after hearing some verbal reports and before ending the meeting at 1250. [end recording]

Election Dates, Candidacy Deadlines Decided

AB1710113591 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Excerpt] The cabinet met today under the chairmanship of Comrade Blaise Compaore, president of Burkina Faso and head of government. It focused on domestic issues and organization of the forthcoming elections.

Concerning the presidency of Burkina Faso, the cabinet was informed about the difficulties met in establishing dialogue between the head of state and the country's political class within the tripartite commission. To date, the [word indistinct] of all the parties has not helped to achieve a large consensus acceptable to all the parties concerning some issues related to the management of the transition period and the holding of a sovereign national conference. That is why the cabinet, in conformity with the powers entrusted to it by the 2 June 1991 Constitution, has decided to maintain the electoral timetable as follows: Presidential elections on 1 December, and legislative elections on 12 January 1992.

The cabinet has also recalled that the deadline for submitting candidacies for the presidential elections is set for 17 October, that is tomorrow, at midnight. [passage omitted]

Two Declare Candidacy for Presidential Election

RDA's Candidate Named

AB1410162491 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Gerard Kango Ouedraogo is the presidential candidate of the African Democratic Rally [RDA] Party. He is the fifth on the list now. The RDA congress, which ended this morning, made this decision. The congress participants also made other decisions concerning the sovereign national conference, political openness, and alliances. Harouna Bande sums up these decisions:

[Begin recording] [Bande] Among these decisions was the reading of a motion on holding the sovereign national conference. The delegates said it was an indispensable necessity for democratizing the country because it is in the minds of the Burkinabe people. They recommended the immediate establishment of a preparatory committee on the conference before the elections. The delegates expressed firm support for the Coordination of Democratic Forces, CFD, and exhorted it to continue its struggle. A resolution was read on choosing the presidential candidate. The national general secretary, Mr. Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, who was proposed

by the Permanent Executive Secretariat, was unanimously designated by the delegates. In the same resolution, the delegates decided to work to rejuvenate the party to ensure a smooth transition in the future.

Delivering the closing address of the congress, Mr. Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the RDA, defined the party's place on the national political scene. He promised to defend democracy in Burkina Faso.

[Ouedraogo] The RDA cannot live in this country—and experience has proved it—except when the rule of law prevails. When the rule of law prevails, one cannot live without the RDA, but when the rule of law is nonexistent, the RDA cannot exist! The RDA family, for me, is all of Burkina Faso. The RDA respects all political parties without exception. The RDA admires them because they all descended from the RDA. Why? There is not a single member of a political party in this country who can deny that if his father is not an RDA member, his mother is not of the RDA, his grandfather had not been of the RDA, at least his friend has been.

As long as it is necessary, my brothers, I promise, before God and the RDA, to defend democracy, national reconciliation, and peace in my capacity as the candidate of the RDA for the presidential race. [end recording]

Socialist Bloc Chooses Candidate

AB1810094591 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0730 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] In connection with the deadline for submitting candidacies for the presidential elections, we have received this press communique from the Burkinabe Socialist Bloc: On Wednesday 16 October, the Central Committee of the Burkinabe Socialist Bloc met in an extraordinary plenum to deliberate on the candidacy of the Sankara Front in the forthcoming presidential elections. In the light of their consultations with the Sankara partners, and after wide-ranging debates on the issue, the Central Committee designated Comrade Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo as the Sankara front candidate for the presidential election. The sixth candidate for the presidential race is now known with this candidacy.

Ivory Coast

Anti-Beninese Incidents Reported After Murder

AB1410171891 Paris AFP in French 1328 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Abidjan, 14 Oct (AFP)—Today young demonstrators targeted and attacked Beninese interests in one populated residential district in Abidjan after the murder yesterday of a student, slaughtered by two Beninese adolescents during a brawl. The young students ransacked stalls and partly burned a school establishment belonging to a Beninese national in the big Adjame residential district. The demonstrators also burned tires

on the roads. The security forces dispersed the adolescents with tear gas grenades. Soldiers had been deployed in the streets of the district, and calm had returned by midday. Several traders closed their shops.

An Advanced Teacher Training College student, the best of his group in philosophy, was killed yesterday morning in a "maquis" (a public restaurant) in Adjame while he was celebrating the end of his studies. Darius Soro Adama had his throat cut by a broken bottle and his brother-in-law was wounded. The two presumed murderers, two young Beninese, have been arrested.

Bamba Vamoussa, minister of national education, went to the scene of the crime yesterday to appeal to the students for calm. The Ivorian media reported widely on this murder.

Some young demonstrators were also dispersed by security forces in the vicinity of the Benin Embassy, it was said by an official source. The incidents left no casualties, according to the same source. Policemen were still surrounding the Benin Embassy this afternoon.

Minister on New Resident Permits for Foreigners

AB1210104091 Abidjan Radiodiffusion Ivoirienne Radio in French 1930 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The campaign for issuing resident permits and high security identity cards, a decision the government made a few weeks ago, will begin within the next few days. Mr. Emile Constant Bombet, minister of interior and security, gave a news conference this morning at his office before launching the campaign. The campaign begins 14 October. Mr. Bombet clarified objectives the government hopes to attain by this project and details how this operation, which is going to cost the state nearly 13 billion CFA francs, is going to be carried out. The campaign is expected to end by the end of December and will take place throughout the country in three phases. The first phase will concern foreigners, who are not nationals of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]; the second phase will concern citizens of ECOWAS member countries; and the third phase will concern nationals, who want to get a new national identity card. This operation, Minister Bombet said, will begin with Abidjan and surrounding municipal areas.

[Begin Bombet recording] On 14 October centers will be opened in Abidjan, Anyama, and Dabou, with a total of 20 police stations. On 4 November 1991, the operation will continue with the police stations of the following cities: Bouake, Yamoussoukro, Korhogo, Odienne, Man, Divo, Gagnoa, Daloa, San Pedro, and Abengourou. At each police station, two officers will help fill out forms and an agent will receive money for tax stamps, which cost 50,000 francs for foreign nationals who are noncitizens of ECOWAS, 5,000 francs for ECOWAS citizens, and 2,000 francs for national identity cards. What is new about this is that photographs are taken on the spot for the sake of convenience and also for technical reasons.

Two copies of the photo are necessary for the identity card and they cost 500 francs.

A temporary receipt, which will be considered an identity document, will be delivered to each applicant until the high security identity card is delivered. The government's aim is to provide our administration with an efficient tool of identification for nationals and foreigners; to improve the security of the state and the fight against crime; to check immigration and residence of foreigners; to give assistance to various government services—security, police, customs, registry, taxes, transport—and to improve their cooperation. [end recording] [passage omitted]

It must be noted that having a resident permit will give foreigners living in Ivory Coast the right to some social services. From now on the right to certain utility services will be contingent upon presenting a resident permit. In other words, you can no longer obtain a traders license, a drivers license, car documents, or family allocations if you do not have a resident permit. Enrolling children in school; signing up for water, electricity, and phone services; and even opening a bank account will now depend on having a resident permit.

Cabinet Views Prices, Human Rights Charters

*AB1810093291 Abidjan Radiodiffusion Ivoirienne
Radio in French 1930 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today from 1100 to 1400 under the chairmanship of the head of state, his Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Several draft bills and decrees were examined. Concerning the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the cabinet adopted a draft bill on the Republic of Ivory Coast's adoption of the international charter on civil and political rights; and the international charter on economic, social, and cultural rights. [passage omitted]

Concerning the same ministry, the cabinet also adopted a draft bill on the Republic of Ivory Coast's adoption of the African Human and Peoples Rights Charter adopted in Nairobi at the 18th OAU summit. [passage omitted]

The minister of agriculture and animal resources gave a report on the resolutions of the board of directors of the Stabilization and Support Fund for Agricultural Production Prices concerning fixed coffee and cocoa prices. The cabinet decided to fix the prices of the 1991-1992 season at 200 CFA francs for the kg of cocoa, and 100 CFA francs for the kg of coffee beans. [passage omitted]

Liberia

NPLF Fighting Continues; Sierra Leone Accused

UN Officials Detained, Released

*AB1610172691 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT
16 Oct 91*

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 16 (AFP)—Fierce fighting between National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPLF]

rebels and a refugee militia continued Wednesday near the strategic Mano River Bridge inside Sierra Leone, NPLF radio reported. There was no independent confrontation of the clashes between the NPLF and United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) reported by Radio Gbarnga and monitored here in the West African capital.

Fighting between the two groups first broke out early last month and started up again at the weekend after NPFL spokesmen said they had pulled their forces out of Sierra Leone following visits to Sierra Leone and Guinea by regional foreign ministers.

The radio reported that an NPFL shadow parliament held an emergency session Tuesday to condemn the "invasion of Liberia by armed bandits from neighboring Sierra Leone."

(Sources at Sierra Leone's Defense Ministry on Wednesday denied NPFL charges that the Freetown government allowed ULIMO refugee soldiers—many from the late president Samuel Doe's army—to cross into Liberia. Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh has accused the NPFL of carrying out incursions into his country since March, but Taylor has denied any involvement.)

Meanwhile, Liberia's daily INQUIRER newspaper reported Wednesday that two United Nations officials were arrested at the weekend while on a "private visit" to the NPFL-held Robertsfield international airport. The paper said Carl Tinstman, of the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Michael Montgomery, a U.N. Emergency Relief Operation logistics consultant, were held at gunpoint and later taken to Kakata, 55 kilometers (35 miles) north of here where they were detained for several hours. U.N. representative Ross Mountain called on Taylor to immediately release the two officials, who have returned to Monrovia but have refused to speak to reporters.

Action Against Sierra Leone Urged

*AB1710192591 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT
17 Oct 91*

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 17 (AFP)—Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor has ordered the highway linking his territory with the capital Monrovia closed following border clashes this week with refugee soldiers and his National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), rebel radio said. Radio Gbarnga, monitored here, said only NPFL officials involved in ongoing peace negotiations with the Monrovia-based interim government would be allowed to travel the Kakata-Monrovia Highway.

It said the order would remain in effect until "otherwise ordered by Taylor," adding the decision was taken "as a result of the continuous threat" from the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO).

The group of exiled former army soldiers and other Liberians reportedly attacked NPLF positions at the

border from Sierra Leone at the weekend. The NPFL controls most of the country outside Monrovia. The radio said the Gbarnga-based NPFL parliament was debating a resolution which would empower Taylor to take "immediate action against Sierra Leone" for allowing ULIMO's "armed bandits" to launch the cross-border raids.

The shadow parliament repeated charges that Sierra Leone was "supplying and aiding the armed dissidents to destabilize the country," while the Freetown government has accused the NPFL for carrying out incursions into eastern Sierra Leone since March.

Meanwhile, interim president Amos Sawyer has called on ULIMO and the NPLF to stop fighting, saying "fighting will not solve our problem." Sawyer, who returned here Wednesday from the United States where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly, said he has received no official information about the renewed fighting. "But I call on all those involved in the fighting to stop the hostilities and give peace a chance," he said.

Clashes between the NPFL and ULIMO around the strategic Mano River Bridge linking the two countries first broke out early last month, and started up again at the weekend. A fourth peace parley in the Ivory Coast political capital Yamoussoukro is to be held October 29.

An ULIMO spokesman in Freetown charged Thursday that Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who is currently brokering Liberia's peace process, was aiding the NPFL by keeping his border open.

Militia Heading for NPFL Headquarters

*AB1710220391 Paris AFP in French 1957 GMT
17 Oct 91*

[Text] Freetown, 17 Oct (AFP)—Fighting between soldiers of the former Liberian army of President Doe, who have regrouped in Sierra Leone, and Charles Taylor's rebels are continuing at the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia and inside Liberian territory. This was stated by a spokesman of soldiers and travelers today in Freetown. According to a spokesman of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO), "the militia men are progressing without encountering any resistance" from the Bomi Hills region in Liberia's Cape Mount County (in the western part of the country) and are heading toward the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) headquarters in Gbarnga.

Fighting between the two groups was continuing on the Liberian side of the border, according to travelers who arrived in Freetown today. A Sierra Leonean doctor, Henry Koroma, who arrived in Monrovia from the Liberian border, stated that heavy artillery gunfire from the Fairo military camp (about 250 km east of Freetown) could be heard. The ULIMO spokesman, who requested anonymity, stated that his movement had killed 100

NPFL troops and suffered 50 casualties during the fighting which took place last weekend at the border.

ULIMO, which comprises mainly troops of Samuel Doe's former army, is equipped with machine guns, rocket launchers, and grenades. "We are impatient to return to Liberia. Charles Taylor is the only obstacle (to peace) and this is why we now want to adopt a military solution to the Liberian problem," the spokesman said. Sierra Leone has stated that it was not taking part in the fighting and said it was purely a Liberian affair.

Nigeria

Appeals for Calm in Kano, President Returns

Kano Amir Urges End to Rioting

*AB1610160391 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] The amir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, has appealed to those engaged in the rioting in the state to (?stop) further protests. He made the appeal in his (?palace) today while addressing district heads, and community and business leaders on the disturbances. Alhaji Ado Bayero said since the religious event that led to the riot could not take place because of the ban on public gatherings, law and order should be allowed to prevail. He reminded the public that God does not (?eschew) violence as a solution to any problem.

The amir warned that any attempt to further escalate the crisis will be dealt with by law enforcement agents. He urged religious and community leaders as well as the business leaders to educate the public on the need to stop further looting and to restore calm. [passage omitted]

Retired Leaders Urge Religious Tolerance

*AB1610175991 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[Text] A former head of state, General Yakubu Gowon, has appealed for religious tolerance among Nigerians. In a statement, General Gowon described the Kano incidents as unfortunate, based on misunderstanding of the tenets of the major religions in the country. He appealed to Nigerians to eschew violence and to love one another. General Gowon said it is the responsibility of every Nigerian to help find lasting solutions to the religious tension that is bedeviling our country so that we do not end up like Lebanon, Thailand, or India. Retired General Gowon further said that having lived together for very many years in peace with one another, Nigerians should not allow anything to develop into a situation where we see each other as enemies.

In his appeal, retired General Hassan Usman Katsina called on Christians and Muslims alike to remember that the two religions never preached violence. He enjoined Nigerians to understand each other and live together for peace and progress of the country.

Meanwhile, Governor Idris Garba of Kano State has assured nonindigens of the state of the safety of their lives and property. The governor gave the assurance today after inspecting areas affected by the recent crisis in Gbonmasha, Brigade, and Sabon Gari in Kano. He assured the people that security agents were doing everything possible to control the situation. Our correspondent also reports that business activities have started returning to normal with buses plying routes affected by the disturbances.

Defense Minister Gives Assurances

AB1610202091 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] The federal government has reiterated its determination to protect all Nigerians wherever they may reside, no matter their religious belief. Speaking during a courtesy visit to the amir of Kano over the Kano protests, the minister of defense, General Sani Abacha, assured that government will seriously look into the matter to prevent future occurrence. General Abacha pointed out that the situation was under control because virtually everything has returned to normalcy and urged the people to go about their normal duties. He urged all citizens, especially nonindigens, to feel free as government will do everything possible to protect their lives and property. The minister appealed to them to be tolerant as the nation's constitution guarantees freedom of worship and neither Christianity nor Islam preaches violence.

General Abacha attributed the escalation of the situation to the activities of some hooligans and disgruntled elements who have nothing to do with religion. Government, according to him, was more concerned with the implementation of the transition program which includes national census, elections, and the hand over of power to civilians in 1992.

Responding, the amir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, assured the government that traditional rulers will continue to assist in the maintenance of law and order in the society. Those present include Alhaji Mohammed Gambo, the national security adviser to the president; Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed, secretary to the federal government; Minister of Sports Retired Major General Yohanna Kure; and that of petroleum, Professor Jibril Aminu. The defense minister has since left for Lagos.

Babangida Cuts Short Harare Visit

AB1610220091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida returned to Lagos this evening after cutting short his visit to Zimbabwe because of the situation in Kano. He was received at Murtala Muhammed Airport by the vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu; service chiefs; and the governor of Lagos State, Colonel Raji Rasaki.

Speaking with airport correspondents, General Babangida said that he decided to cut short the visit because of the situation in the country. General Babangida said that he was glad that the crisis was not as serious as the Western media had wanted to paint it. The president remarked that the unfortunate religious crisis should be seen as an act of God. General Babangida expressed the sympathy of the Federal Government to the families of victims of the disturbances. He urged Nigerians and religious leaders to continue to pray for those who had suffered untold hardship as a result of the crisis.

Muslim-Christian Tension Viewed

AB1710165091 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT
17 Oct 91

[By Gerard Vandenberghe]

[Text] Lagos, Oct 17 (AFP)—Religious riots in northern Nigeria this week, which left more than 100 people dead according to sources close to the police, have exposed the country's most sensitive point: antagonism between Muslims and Christians. The two communities are about equally divided among the estimated 120 million people of Africa's most populous nation.

The bloodletting at Kano on Monday and Tuesday has provided fresh evidence, expert sources say, of the activities in northern Nigeria of a network of Muslim fanatics, who were implicated in massacres last April in Bauchi, where the death toll has been put at between 250 and 1,500. A new factor this time, which the Muslim rioters were probably not expecting, was the armed and organised reaction of Christians of the Ibo ethnic group, who hail from the south-east.

The federal military government's concern was shown by the way President Ibrahim Babangida quit the Commonwealth summit in Zimbabwe as soon as the opening ceremony was over to return here Wednesday afternoon. The number two military man in the regime, Defence Minister Sani Abacha, a general who is also chief of defence staff, travelled to Kano to check that the army had the situation under control.

The Kano riots, the fourth such upsurge of religious animosity in the past decade in Nigeria, has proved once again that the latent tension between Muslims and Christians can explode at any moment for the slightest of reasons in the north. It is different in the south, where Christians and Muslims live on good terms and are quick to stress how distinct they are from society in the preponderantly Islamic north.

The latest violence was sparked off by the widely-publicised arrival in Kano of German fundamentalist preacher Reinhard Bonnke, who claims to work spectacular cures and mass conversions to Christianity. That does not mean to say, however, that Muslim anger boiled over spontaneously, experts agreed. People on the spot saw how the agitation was carried out by small organised

groups, a sure sign of fundamentalist Muslim extremists who have redoubled their activities this year with outside support.

In April's riots in Baluchi and Tafawa Balewa, eyewitnesses identified followers of Yakubu Yahaya, head of an Islamic Movement based in Katsina. At the time, he was awaiting trial with 200 supporters for fomenting violent demonstrations in Katsina a week earlier. More recently, another fundamentalist Muslim group tried to install itself in the sprawling southern metropolis of Ibadan, where about five or six million people live 150 kilometres (90 miles) from here. The group rented premises and began preaching their fiery version of Islam, but had to leave town in a hurry when moderate Muslims denounced them to the authorities.

Earlier large-scale violence in the north included a wave of terror spread by a fanatic Muslim sect in 1980-84, killing in the name of Allah. Their rebellion was crushed by the army, which killed hundreds of adherents in artillery and warplane bombardments of their redoubt at Yola, capital of Gongola state. The other big killings of the decade came at Easter in 1987 when Christian churches were set on fire in Kaduna and Kafanchan and Muslims slaughtered hundreds of Christians in a matter of weeks.

Preacher Denies Responsibility

AB1710180091 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] Frankfurt, Oct 17 (AFP)—German fundamentalist preacher Reinhard Bonnke denied here Thursday that he had any responsibility for bloody riots in northern Nigeria this week involving Muslims and Christians in Kano where he was on a religious mission. He told a press conference that the unrest arose from a local dispute between the city authorities and Muslim militants about the visit of a Muslim spiritual guide invited from South Africa who was not being allowed to speak in public.

But then a Christian team from Germany came to Kano and was able to start its work without any administrative objections, Bonnke said. His own 20-strong team from his Christ For All Nations organisation arrived last Sunday for a week-long mission and "found itself in the cross-fire of a local conflict. We were completely unaware of the situation".

The different treatment of the Muslim and Christian missions set off the disturbances, he said, adding that he did not know why his group, invited by different local churches of the Christian minority in preponderantly Muslim Kano, should have been given the go-ahead by the authorities.

It was the first time in 16 years of missionary work in Africa that his church had been involved in such unrest, and he was extremely sorry people had been killed, he

said. Sources close to the Nigerian police have put the death toll at more than 100, and one Nigerian newspaper reported 300 dead.

Bonnke said he had no intention of halting mission work in Muslim lands, though he would not be returning to Kano for the time being. The abruptly cancelled mission there had taken eight months to set up and cost between 60,000 and 90,000 dollars, he said. But he planned returning to Nigeria next month for preaching at Owerri in Imo state and early in December would be at Abeokuta, in Ogun state. They do not have Muslim majorities.

Security Council Meets on Riots

AB1710183591 London BBC World Service in English 1740 GMT 17 Oct 91

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria has called an emergency meeting of the National Security Council following two days of religious rioting in the northern city of Kano. General Babangida called the meeting following his early return yesterday from the Commonwealth summit. The defense minister, General Sani Abacha, is in Kano directing security operations, and latest reports speak of a heavy military presence on the streets.

Officials said 10 people were killed in the disturbance, which was sparked by Muslim protests over a visit by a German Christian revivalist preacher, but hospital sources say the number killed is likely to be in the hundreds.

Curfew Lifted in Kano, Calm Restored

AB1810091391 Paris AFP in French 0821 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Lagos, 18 Oct (AFP)—The curfew has been lifted in Kano, northern Nigeria, where the Army has restored calm after the bloody riots which erupted there on Monday, 14 October, the Kano State governor announced yesterday evening. The lifting of the curfew, which was established from 2030 to 0600 from the first day of the disturbances and then set forward to 1800, took effect immediately, Colonel Idriss Garba said in a radio and television broadcast message.

On 16 October, the governor had called on Kano traders whose stores and goods were not destroyed or looted to resume their activities in the markets.

The Kano riots and clashes between Muslims and Christians of the Ibo tribe, from former Biafra, have resulted in the death of at least 100 people, according to sources close to the police. The last official tally, on Tuesday, 15 October evening, put the number of deaths at eight, and the number of injured at 34, but a southern national daily, the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE, reported 300 deaths in its 16 October issue.

Police on Alert for Elections; Governor on Riots

*AB1710184591 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Text] The Plateau State Police Command is placing its security network on alert toward next Saturday's governorship primary elections. The state commissioner of police, Mr. Ezanda Iduma, disclosed this while speaking with our correspondent in Jos. Mr. Iduma said security will be provided to over 300 electoral wards in the state. The commissioner warned the troublemakers, who might disrupt the peaceful conduct of the elections to, in their own interest, remain orderly on Saturday. He stated that his men will deal ruthlessly with anybody caught causing confusion at the polls.

In the meantime, the state governor, Colonel Joshua Madaki, has appealed to the people of the state to love one another and be peaceful, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Apparently referring to the violence in Kano, Governor Joshua Madaki described the incident

as unfortunate and appealed to the people affected to take their misfortune as a fate in God.

Civil Liberties Body Files Against 'Secret Trial'

*AB1610204591 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 16 Oct 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A civil rights group in Nigeria has filed a lawsuit over what it says is an illegal secret trial being conducted by the military government. The Civil Liberties Organization said it has evidence that two soldiers and nine civilians were being tried by a secret military tribunal in the capital, Lagos. It said they were charged in connection with the attempted assassination of the president, General Ibrahim Babangida, last year. The organization said the trials violated human rights and international judicial safeguards.

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